THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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Constitution and Sun.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, APRIL 19, 1874.

ATLANTA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Produce and Commission Merchant.
R. J. GRIFFIN, No. 38 DECATUR STREET. Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry and Butter.

Commission Merchants and Grocers.
McDANIEL & GILREATH, 117 WHITEHALL ST.

Manufacturer of Burial Cases.
M. CARGILE, NO. 9 IVY STREET.

Business University.
B. F. MOORE, PRESIDENT, cor. BROAD and ALA

Liquors, Champagne Cider, &c.
T. F. GRADY, 52 ALABAMA ST., Near Ga. Depot

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
F. M. RICHARDSON, 32 WHITEHALL STREET.

Clothing.
W. B. LOWE & CO., WHITEHALL STREET.

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DYKEMAN, No. 4 Peachtree st., Imported goods only.

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ER LAWSHE. WHITEHALL STREET.

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Photographs.
SMITH & MOTES, 32 WHITEHALL STREET.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
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J. J. FORD, CORNER PRYOR and LINE STREETS.

Dye House.
JAMES LOCHREY. Hunter Street.

Restaurant.
THOMPSON'S, JAMES BANK BLOCK.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The crusaders have advanced upon that which giveth its color to the cup in Houston, Texas.

The flood in the Shenandoah River is the greatest since 1870. A great deal of property is destroyed, and much damage is anticipated.

It is rumored that the securities of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, as Treasurer of Virginia, are Captain Beverly, of Fauquier, and W. W. Corcoran, of Washington.

The Governor of Virginia has approved the bill just passed the Legislature prohibiting, under severe penalty, the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday.

It is said that in parts of Mississippi cotton planters are buying corn at $1 75 per bushel, *on time*, and bacon at 19 cents. It is not difficult to tell at which end of the horn they will come out if cotton should bring no more than 14 cents next winter.

Mr. Edwin Booth's reception at Louisville has proved a triumphant success, and contrary to his original intention he will remain in that city through the present week, thereby necessitating a curtailment by one-half of his ensuing engagement at Cincinnati.

The following is from the pen of a Trial Justice, Littleton Daniel, of Blackstocks, S. C.:

March the 31 18 74 Blackstock

I Reseve of Henry Wooded 2 dollars far find far temp of Cort

Littleton Daniel
trial justice.

As the Mississippi river steamer Capitol City was going through the beds above Vicksburg, the other day, the mate hailed one of the natives on shore with the query, "What do you raise here?" The native, who was a sturdy yeoman of African extraction, with a slight inclination of his head, replied in stentorian tones, "Catfish, sir!" The boat went on, and the mate didn't stop to ask any more questions.

The Governor of South Carolina finds it hard to please his constituents of color. A few days since the little Governor of Columbia drove up to Hardy Solomons' bank, and seeing a colored "gemman" standing on the sidewalk, asked him to hold his horse while he stepped into the bank, when the following colloquy ensued: "Sah! You ask me to hole yer hoss? I am a poor darkey, sah, and hab done some mean things in me time, but General Hampton and all de respectable white men here knows that I neber yet would be a waiting boy for low down white buckra. Sah, and you will 'scuse me if I'cline to hole de hoss of seen a man as you, sah! You is a disgrace to de state, sah! You is a grand fraud on de State, sah! Mr. Cardozo won't let you put your legs under his table, ob course I think too much of myself to hole your hoss!"

For some weeks past there has been a great deal of excitement in Western Arkansas, growing out of the discovery of gold on the north fork of the Ouachita. It is not our province to minister to the greed for gold, still less to give currency to statements which may be grossly exaggerated. It is only proper to say that there is every reason to suppose that the district of Arkansas in which these discoveries are alleged to have been made are distinguished by every geological feature peculiar to gold-producing districts of California. It may be well to add, as a matter of historical interest, that from time immemorial the opinion has obtained that rich mining districts were once known in Western Arkansas. Newspapers of the earlier years of this country often refer to the system of spurious coinage of silver practiced in Arkansas. Genuine silver was found by counterfeiters, and, mixed with too much alloy, was scattered everywhere in the valley of the Mississippi. It was supposed at a later period that Murrell's clan had access to silver and gold mines in western Arkansas used in manufacturing spurious coin which they diffused throughout the South.

At a remote period DeSoto, from the day he began his tedious, desperate march from Florida to the West, was constantly told that inexhaustible gold and silver mines were to be found in the Western mountains. He crossed the Mississippi and entered Arkansas in search, perhaps, of the very mines now discovered. In 1723 the paper currency of France, as managed by Law, the Scotch adventurer, was based upon the supposed mineral wealth of this very district of country. Gold in great heavy ingots was taken to France and shown upon the streets of Paris, and the people accepted gladly promises to pay based upon supposed boundless resources of golden fortune. But Law's currency, as has been the fate of most paper money, became valueless, and the golden mines of Arkansas were wanting when the French greenbacks were to be redeemed. The mines of St. Barke, in Arkansas or Missouri, of which Frenchmen talked as earnestly and confidently one hundred and fifty years ago as we do of the gulches of California, still remain undiscovered, unless the present sensation has some foundation. So says the Memphis Appeal.

The Methodists of England have 7,000 churches, valued at $60,000,000, gold; 1,300 ministers and 35,000 local preachers, and between 30,000 and 400,000 church members. Upwards of 1,000,000 persons attend their ministry, 600,009 children attend their Sunday-schools, and 120,000 attend their day schools and other educational institutions. Wesleyan Methodism employs more missionaries abroad than the Church of England, the Independents and the Baptists put together. American Methodist missionaries are doing some good work in India, and the English authorities appreciate it. But one correspondent says that there is danger that the labors of them will work themselves to death before they can be reinforced. One missionary, for example, preaches about ten times per week, and travels 1,170 miles. Every fourth year he travels 1,500 miles. It is [illegible]

ENGLISH EMIGRATION CANARD.

Ridiculous Rumor and its Authoritative Denial.

LONDON, April 18.—Placards are posted up in the agricultural districts of England cautioning intended emigrants to the United States, and stating on authority of Consul Archibald of New York, that 40,000 hands are ready to return to England. A lock out of 15,000 miners is threatened in Cornwall.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Mr. Archibald, British Consul General here, denies being authority for the statements published in the agricultural districts of England that fifty thousand hand sare waiting to return to England. He pronounces the whole thing so far as relates to him a ridiculous fraud.

RECENT STORMS.

THE DESTRUCTIVE RESULTS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The Nederland is being towed in uninjured except the loss of her rudder and screw.

The ship London, outward bound from Pensacola for Liverpool, was abandoned on the 8th of April. The Captain and part of the crew were rescued and landed at Dartmouth.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The river has fallen one foot. Other crevasses reported above. Four and a half inches rain fell for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last night.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—The heavy rains for the past few days have not only been destructive to the planting, but the floods in the various rivers, damaging to the different railroads centering here.

MERIDIAN SCRAPS.

LONDON, April 18.—The remains of Livingston have been buried. The coaches of the Queen and Prince of Wales were present at the burial.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., April 18.—Four inches of snow fell here last night.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate has a recess. The House is engaged in a wordy debate.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Arrived—Italy, City of Montreal, Bolivia, Columbia.

Arrived out—Admiral, Prince Adelbert, Transit, Vision Ilos.

Gold opened at 13⅜.

The Victory, from New Haven for New York, is on Hart's Island. Captain Cook is drowned.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The House passed a bill to supply rations and disused army clothing to the people made destitute by the overflow of the lower Mississippi.

FARM AND GARDEN

Licking, the great sheep county of Ohio, reports 244,612 head; Harrison is next, reporting 209,749 head.

In all parts of Missouri wheat fields are reported to look wonderfully fresh and green, and promise an abundant harvest.

If the wheat crop of Minnesota for the year 1873 had all been loaded in cars, they would have made a train eight hundred miles long.

The building of a grain elevator, which is to be the largest in the world, has been begun at Milwaukee. It will be large enough to to contain 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and will cost about $200,000.

The tent caterpillar, the eggs of which encircle the small twigs in rings of 400 or 500 each, is most easily destroyed before it hatches, or early in the spring. Cut them off and burn them. In an extensive plantation, we caused an active man to pass through early in spring and clear them out. He destroyed about 3,000 nests in two days, thus preventing the hatching of over a million eggs—more than all the birds in the township would have done, after hatching. In some parts of the country they are abundant this year, and the sooner they are looked after the better.—*Country Gentleman.*

The last published report of the Department of Agriculture is fruitful in information pertaining to the Grangers. The results of the co-operative feature among the farmers, for the purchase of agricultural implements, are quite fully set forth. It is estimated, from the data presented, that in this particular of purchasing, the farmers have saved, thus far, between $5,000,000 and $8 00,0,000. When the facts shall have become disseminated throughout the country, what a rush there will be on the part of rake and pitchfork buyers to form new granges.—*Boston Globe.*

IMPREGNATION OF TURKEY EGGS.—A correspondent of the Poultry World, who when a boy, had a hen turkey, was told that a brief visit on her part to a gobbler would be as efficient as one of a week or a month. He accordingly left her, in company with a gobbler, for an hour or two and then returned home with her. He adds:—"In due time she laid, sat and hatched every egg; and in the latter part of the summer she laid, sat, and hatched a second brood without a gobbler, having stolen her nest and sitting several days before we had a suspicion even that she was laying, *every egg hatching again.*"

It is stated that the Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa have perfected an organization for the capture of horse-thieves. Each Grange is to have "five riders," who are, on a robbery of stock being reported, to mount and follow the culprits. To this end the Grange is to furnish them with funds not less in amount than $25, and on giving the hailing sign of the Patron, all other Granges will entertain them free of cost, turn out to them, or lend them fresh horses. Similar organizations in other States would render stealing horses a very unprofitable business.

PRINTER'S INK FOR TREES.—Mr. Pratt, Superintendent of the Public Grounds at Concord, Massachusetts, has for the past three years had charge of the noble Elms which line the streets of the ancient and historic town. He has experimented carefully with printer's, ink, applying it in various ways to the fruit trees, sometimes directly to the bark, then by daubing tarred or brown paper and winding that around close to the ground. He has found it completely effectual, and has had the best success by merely smoothing the rough bark slightly with a drawing shave, and then spreading the ink directly upon the shaved surface. It does not injure the tree, and is not only much faster put on, but more efficacious even than the use of the tarred or sheathing paper, for then there is no hiding place for the moth. The slightest contact with the ink is death to the insect. After using the ink upon all trees, large and small, Elm and Apple, without any paper, and for a period of three years, he sees no injurious effect on any tree.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMER.—Dr. Daniel Lee, whose pen is not blunted by his ripe age, but who writes with the same force and directness as he did forty years ago, thus puts the question of meat production before the people of the South in the columns of the Plantation:

Twice the corn for forage will grow on an acre in the climate of Georgia that can be raised in England or Holland in one year. In the hands of a wise farmer, if corn-forage and grain don't mean meat, what do they mean? We want our young friends who read the "Plantation" to compare the productive forces of the cotton zone with an average fall of rain of some forty-five inches, with those of Central Europe, with an average rain-fall of 23 1-2 inches, and a temperature that will do about half of the growing part of a growing crop of cotton. The organizing power of the land, and people who introduced root-culture into England some centuries past, is small compared with ours. The force that makes a bale of cotton on an acre can perform the exact equivalent in the growth of wood, mutton, horse-flesh, cheese or beef. Agricultural force is as enduring as time, and as reliable as the multiplication table. Why not put more of this force into grass, meat and other provisions for [illegible]

WISE AND BRAVE.

PRESENCE OF MIND IN THE FACE OF DEATH—HOW A YOUNG LADY SAVED HER LIFE.

From the Titusville Herald.]

A short distance this side of Union, on the Union and Titusville Railroad, there is a very long and high tressel, and one upon which nobody ventures who is at all inclined to be light-headed. Immediately this side of the tressel there is a sharp curve in the road, so that a person walking on it cannot be seen by the engineer of an approaching train until it is nearly upon him.

On Friday last, as Mr. Wm. Toles, engineer of Mr. Holmes' train, came around the curve at a good rate of speed, he was horrified to discover a lady about the middle of the trestle, and hardly a train's length of him. Quick as thought although his hair was making frantic efforts to lift his hat off. Billy whistled down brakes and threw back their reversing lever, while at the same time he knew that it was an utter impossibility to check the heavy train before the victim would be overtaken, and crushed to death, and with fixed eyes he waited the catastrophe.

The lady heard the warning whistle, and turning her head saw the iron monster almost upon her. Escape seemed almost impossible; to remain was certain death; to jump on the ground beneath, a distance of thirty or forty feet, equally certain death; and to attempt to run ahead and escape was out of question.

Unlike ten thousand young ladies—and she is said to be young and fair—out of ten thousand and one, she did not scream, or fain, or indulge in any nonsense of any kind, but realizing the situation of on instant, and taking the chances all in, she proceeded to an action that saved her life in a manner that would have been an honor to the coolness and presence of an old campaigner or a life-long frontiersman.

About thirty inches below the ends of the ties, and immediately under the stringer which supports them there is a joist five inches wide running from one support of the tressel to another, and this the clear-headed girl resorted to for safety. Stepping to the end of the ties, she swung herself down to this narrow thread with all the apparent ease of a gymnast, and, with her arms clasped around it, stretched herself at full length along it, as the train thundered by, almost over her.

As soon as the engineer saw her action, he threw off his brakes and putting on steam hurried past as soon as possible, when she nimbly sprang to the track again, and pursued her way as though nothing had happened.

RELIGIOUS.

The first Colored Baptist church in Petersburg, Va., recently celebrated its centennial. It was constituted two years before the American Declaration of Independence.

The venerable Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, as the last surviving Bishop appointed by Pope Gregory—the only one now living not appointed by Pope Pius IX.

The German Jesuits are, it seems, taking refuge in Turkey. Priests belonging for the greater part to the order of St. Lazarus and Jesuit fathers are, says the Smyrna Bulletin, emigrating to Turkey in large numbers.

The Austrian bishops have published a memorandum, signed by thirty-two of their number, in which they deny that the State has the right of interfering in religious affairs, and describe the new ecclesiastical bills as tyrannical bliss.

The Opinione says that, in spite of the law suppressing religious corporations, there now exist in the province of Florence alone at the present time 123 free societies, comprising no less than 2,015 persons of both sexes vowed to a religious life.

The following Roman Catholic prelates are designated for appointment as Cardinals: Archbishops Manning, Dechamps, Autici, Mattei, DeMerode, Vitelleschi, Nina, Simeoni and Bartolucci. Monsignor de Merode is the great rival of Cardinal Antonelli, and was a vigorous promoter of the Mexican expedition of Napoleon III.

Madame Hyacinthe Loyson, the wife of Pere Hyacinthe, has addressed a letter of counsel and encouragement to the women of America who have enlisted in the temperance war. She says. "The evil is so deep it will take a generation at least to cure it, but you must succeed, for your cause is God's justice, and your arms are divine. Only let your prayers be intelligent, and be executive, for prayers alone will not suffice. It must be followed by good works." The Madame advises that the women reform their tables, and thus cease creating an appetite that craves liquor; also, that instead of rye for whisky, grapes for native wine be raised.

The Origin of "Dixie."

During the existence of the New Orleans Delta, a correspondent of that journal gave an interesting description of the origin of our famous "Dixie." The writer's account of its rise, progress and final fruition into one of the most popular of national melodies is as follows:

"I do not wish to spoil a pretty illusion, but the real truth is that "Dixie" is an indigenous Northern negro refrain, as common to the writer as the lamp-posts in New York city, seventy-five years ago. It was one of the every-day allusions of boys at that time in all their out-door sports. And no one ever heard of Dixie's land being other than Manhattan Island until recently, when it has been erroneously supposed to refer to the South, from its connection with pathetic negro allegory. When slavery existed in New York, one "Dixy" owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island, and a large number of slaves. The increase of the slaves and increase of the abolition sentiment caused an emigration of the slaves to more thorough and secure slave sections; and the negroes who were thus sent off (many being born there) naturally looked back to the old homes, where they had lived in clover, with feelings of regret, as they could not imagine any place like Dixy's. Hence it became synonymous with an ideal locality, combining ease, comfort and material happiness of every description.

In those days negro singing and minstrelsy were in their infancy, any subject that could be wrought into a ballad was eagerly picked up. This was the case with "Dixie." It originated in New York, and assumed the proportions of a song there. In its travels it has been enlarged, and has "gathered moss." It has picked up a "note" here and there. A "chorus" has been added to it, and from an indistinct "chant" of two or three notes it has become an elaborate melody. But the fact that it is not a Southern song "cannot be rubbed out." The fallacy is so popular to the contrary that I have thus been at pains to state the real origin of it

COLUMBUS.

A married lady, two daughters, together with a couple of horses and a carriage, celebrated a runaway scrape last Thursday. Nobody was hurt, but several were badly scared.——The preliminary examination of the negro Harrison Thomas, charged with murdering Lewis Jackson, came off Thursday morning. The evidence showed that the deceased was killed for 25 cents. The prisoner was fully committed for murder. ——A fearful fight between a hunter named George Godfrey and a large wolf took place near Huntsville, Ala., last Wednesday morning. Godfrey fired twice at the wolf, who was advancing on him, but only slightly wounded him. The ferocious animal sprang upon him, and a fearful struggle ensued. Godfrey finally succeeded in knocking him down with his gun, and driving him off, but not before he had been almost fately bitten and torn. Very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Seven parties are out hunting the animal.——The funeral of Mrs. Charles J. Williams, on Thursday, was one of the large[illegible]

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton quiet; uplands 17 1-2; Orleans 17 7-8.

Cotton sales for future delivery opened as follows: April, 16 3-4. May, 16 13-16a16 7-8. June, 17 5-16a17 3-8. July, 17 25-32.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull and 1c lower. Pork firm at $17. Lard firm; steam 10 3-16a10 1-4. Turpentine firm; 45. Rosin firm at $3 67 1-2a2 70 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks dull and lower. Money 4. Gold 13 3-4. Exchange—long $4 85 1-2; short $4 88 1-2. Governments dull and a little off. State bonds quiet.

LONDON, April 18.—Tallow 37s 6d on spot. Consols 92 7-8a93; new 5s 4½. Erie 33 1-2.

PARIS, April 18.—Rentes 59f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Noon—Cotton strong; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation; sales of uplands, nothing below low middlings, shipped March 8½.

LIVERPOOL, April 18, 2 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet.

Cotton sales of uplands nothing below good ordinary, shipped in April or May, 8 5-16; do. do. deliverable in May or June 8 1-4; do. do. deliverable in June or July, 8 3 8; sales of Orleans nothing below good ordinary deliverable in April or May, 8 5 16; sales of shipments of new crop on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary 8 5 8; sales of American 9,200.

MARKET REPORTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Corn—white 95c.
Hams—sugar-cured 13 1-2a14 1-2.
Wheat—white $1 40a1 60; amber $1 40a 1 55; red $1 25a1 50.
Wheat Bran $1 20a1 25.
Oats—mixed 70.
Rye—$1 25a1 30.
Barley seed—None in market.
Corn meal 96.
Grits $6 per barrel.
Flour—Super $6 00a7 00; extra $7 00a 8 00; family 8 00a8 75; extra family 9 00a 9 75; fancy 10 00a10 75.
Coal—car, 25a40.
Lime—40a50.
Cement—$3 25a3 50.
Bacon—Clear sides 11; clear rib 10 3-4; shoulders 8 1-2a8 3-4.
Bulk—Clear sides 10 1-4; clear rib sides 10 shoulders 7 1 2 7 3-4.
Lard—Kegs 13; cans 12; tierces 11a11½; buckets 12½.
Sheeting, etc—4-4 brown sheeting 11; 7-8 brown shirting 9 1-2; 3-4 brown shirting 7 1 2
Cotton yarn $1 40.
Coffee—Rio 26a29c; LaGuyra 32a36; Java 35a37½c.
Sugar—A 11; white, extra C 10½; yellow C 10a10 1-2; Demerara 11a11 1-2.
Candles—18 per lb.
Hogs—6 cents gross.
Beef Cattle—3 1 2a5
Nails $5.
Soap, per box, $3 75a4 40.
Field peas $1 25.
Molasses—barrels 37; tierces 35; hogsheads 33
Hay—Timothy 1 50a1 60; clover 1 00a 1,25; millet $1 25a1 50; Tennessee $1a1 20.
Potatoes—Tennessee $1 50 per barrel.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at 1 11; selling at 1 13. Silver, buying at 1 06; selling at 1 9.

Exchange—Buying at par; selling at 1-4 premium. Bonds and stocks—Georgia 6s 70a75; 7s 84a87; 8s 93a$1. Atlanta city bonds—7s 71a73; 8s 80a83. Augusta 80a82; Georgia Railroad stock, 91a93; Georgia Railroad bonds 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 74a78. Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 90a92. Central Railroad stock 77a80. Rome city 7s 58a62; Savannah 80.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Wamsutta, 7½; Bedford, 8; Amoskeag, 7½; Arnold, 7 1-2a8 1-2. Fancy stripes and polka dots 10 1-2 cents. All standard brands 9 1-2c. Garner 8½.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 11; 7-8 9 1-2c.; yarns $1 40; sewing and knitting thread 60c.

Sheeting, etc.—Augusta and Graniteville—3 4 shirtings 7 1-2 per yarc; 7-8 shirtings 9 1-2 per yard; 4-4 sheetings 11 per yard; 7-8 drill 11 1-2 per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Monitour goods are a 1-2 cent under the above quotations. Macon Shirting, 7-8, 9c; 4-4, 10 1-2c.

Atlanta Grocery Market

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans 75a 85; refined syrups 45a75; Sugar House molasses 35 cents in barrels.

NAILS—We quote at $5 for 10ds, and 25c. additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We quote Virginia $2; Liverpool $2 per sack.

FISH—We quote as follows: Half barrels, Nos. 1 and 2, $8 75, $7 75; in kits Nos 1 and 2 $1 75. No No. 3 in market.

PEPPER—We quote at 30.

SPICE—We quote at 18a20.

GINGER—We quote at 16a17.

CRACKERS—5½a12.

SODA—We quote firm; kegs 7½; boxes 9.

RICE—We quote at 9¼a10; inferior 8a9.

TEAS—We quote Imperial at $1a1 50; Young Hyson $1 15a1 50; Black 75a$1 25; Gunpowder $1a1 50.

POWDER—Du Pont & Hazard's $7 50; Sycamore Mills $7 50; blasting, $5 25; fuse per one hundred feet 65.

SHOT—We quote patent $2 75a2 80; buck $3 15a3 25.

LIQUORS—We quote common rectified whisky per gallon $1; Robertson county $1 25a3; Bourbon $1 25a5 50; corn whisky $1 50a1 75.

BROOMS—We quote at $2 50a4 50 per dozen.

SOAP—We quote at 5a8c per pound, or $3 a4 50 per box.

VINEGAR—Atlanta made commercial 28a 35c; fancy 50a75.

PEAS—Stock $1 10a1 25; white $1 50 per bushel.

BEANS—White $2a2 25 per bushel.

Atlanta Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—Rough peaches 6a8; peeled nominal 12 1-2a18.

POTATOES—Sweet $1 00 per bushel. Irish $1 per bushel; per barrel $3 50a$4; seed $5a$5 50.

FEATHERS—We quote at 65 for prime selections; mixed 60a65.

BEESWAX—25c.

RAGS—3c.

POULTRY—We quote chickens at 25a27; good hens 35c.

EGGS—12 1-2 cents.

BUTTER—We quote good country at 25a 30c; Tennessee 25a30.

ONIONS—We quote $2 50a3 00 per bushel.

WOOL—Washed 35a40c; unwashed 25.

Sundries.

SEEDS—Clover $8 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass $2 50, Hungarian millet $3.

COTTON YARNS—We quote at $1 40 per bunch all numbers.

CANDIES—We quote stick candy 14½a16; common fancy 17a25.

TOBACCO—Common sound 42a45; low medium 47a50; medium 52a55; fine 60a70; extra fine 80a$1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 12; Princess twist 85; Brown's Log Cabin $1 00

Issue—Beer iron [illegible]

STEWART MILLS

OUR FF

Is Going into General Use.

IT IS A CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

OF good body and fine baking qualities. We use it *largely* at our o table, and would suggest to consumers, *if they have not*, to GIVE IT A T AL; and to

RETAIL DEALERS

we can with confidence say, they can get no F.our for the price that will give better satisfaction

Those preferring our FFF will always find it a GILT EDGE FANCY, superior t than Fancy Flour on the market.
Our other Grades are also of

SOUND MATERIAL,

and warranted to give satisfa ion

OUR MR. STEWART has recently invented and patented a Machine, which we have in successful operation, for taking the dark specks and brown dust from our lower grades, making brighter Flour without any increase in price.

apr14-d-f

STEWART, AUSTIN & CO.,
Mills on W. & A. Railroad, corner Marietta and Simpson streets.

ARRIVED.

WE RECEIVED TO-DAY, 30 SUITS OF FINE FRENCH "DRAP ETE,"

Made up in A No. 1 style, in sizes from 34 to 45 Breast, and Pants up to 46 waist.

Coats are in Sacks and Frocks—Frock Coats cut full length.

Also, 36 Suits of Fine Yacht Cloth Made Up in Same Style and Sizes as Above.

We are enabled to sell this Goods at very low figures. We guarantee them equal to the very best Merchant Tailor work. Also, a case of fine Low-Cut Shirts.
Please call and examine the Goods and Price.

A. & S. ROSENFELD,

apr18-d2t GATE CITY CLOTHING STORE, 88 WHITEHALL STREET.

WHY

YOU SHOULD BUY

AT THE

OK

CLOTHING STORE.

BECAUSE there you get Clothing made from the best materials, carefully selected

BECAUSE it is cut by experienced workmen in the most fashionable styles and shapes, and after the most approved rules.

BECAUSE it is made up in a manner which insures its wearing well, and its freedom from bursting seams and flying buttons.

BECAUSE it has extra facilities for placing goods cheap in this market that it can and does sell at a profit so low that nobody can compete with it. This makes its clothing extraordinary cheap, of which you get the benefit.

BECAUSE it deals fairly with all its patrons. The smallest child can buy with the same safety as the most competent judge.

BECAUSE as a proof that it will act up to what it says, the following price list is annexed:

	Others sell for.	Our Price.
Suits	$18 00	$12 50
Suits	20 00	16 00
Coats	9 00	6 50
Coats	16 00	12 50
Pants	7 00	5 75
Pants	8 50	6 50
Vests	3 50	2 75
Vests	4 50	3 25
Youths' Suits	12 00	9 50
Youths' Suits	16 00	13 00
Youths' Suits	22 00	18 00
Boys' Suits	10 00	7 00
Boys' Suits	14 00	10 00

OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW RATES. INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED.

OK CLOTHING STORE. OK

32 Whitehall Street,

BETWEEN ALABAMA AND HUNTER.

Isaac H. Haas.

apr17-dtf

BOARDING.

PARTIES wishing comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, can be suited by calling at the "Clarke House," No. 43½ Whitehall reet. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. mar8-dtf

To Planters.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL A LIMITED supply of

Corn and Flour

on Crop Liens, upon reasonable terms, payable 20th October next, to responsible Planters. Respectfully, apr6—d1w ADAIR & BROTHERS.

House and Lot for Sale,

ON RAWSON STREET, OPPOSITE COLONEL [illegible]

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. DANIEL NIX,

Social Circle, Ga.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is now prepared to treat all acute and chronic diseases, such as Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Tetter, Dropsy, Nervous Debility, diseases of the Spine and Kidneys, Diabetis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diotheria, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and Coughs. All Female Diseases, both Chronic and Acute.

If the patient cannot come to see me, send description of the disease by mail, and I will forward the proper remedies by express or mail.

Dr. Nix's Pain Extractor,

May be used for Cramp Colic, Pain in the Stomach, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Burns or Fresh Wounds, externally or internally. It is warranted to cure if used according to the directions on eac package. If it fails to give satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Persons wishing to procure my Remedies for the foregoing diseases, can do so by inclosing the amount by express or post-office order. I have them put up in packages at $5 00, $3 00 and $20 00.

Address me at Social Circle, Georgia.
apr18-d6m DANIEL NIX, M. D.

IMPORTED GOODS.

JERRY LYNCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

I HAVE the largest stock of goods in the city, directly imported from London. Give me a call. Wedding Suits, Business Suits, in fact, any kind of a suit cotton up in style and warranted to fit. The material will be the best the world affords.
apr17-deodtf

MRS. E. P. O'CONNOR

— AT —

No. 27 Whitehall Street.

Is now receiving her

SPRING STOCK OF MILLINERY,

Laces, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons and fancy Goods that will not fail to please the most fastidious both in

Style and Price.

Her styles will be the latest, having been selected by herself.

In order that her customers may be pleased, she has spared neither pains or expense in procuring them, and will be pleased to see all the ladies of the city and vicinity at her

Grand Millinery Opening

— ON —

Wednesday, the 15th instant.

apr5—d1w

Wanted to Rent.

A COTTAGE of five or six rooms in a good neighborhood Will make a perm anent tenant.

Address, P. O. BOX 381.
b8-dtf

TO RENT,

A HOUSE, CONVENIENT TO BUSINESS, No. 49 Whitehall street.

Apply, on the premises, to
mar28—dtf MRS. D. C. O'KEEFE.

"READ! READ!"

The Signs of the Times

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL PERSONS WHO OWE the late firm of Jas. O. Allen & Co., and also those I owe me for COAL AND LUMBER, that they must call upon within the next thirty (30) days, after this date all accounts that remain unpaid, as we desire to settle or before January 1st, 1875, will be sent in the hands of an officer for collection.
apr3—d1w1m EDWARD PARSONS

THE COUCHE HOUSE

KINGSTON, GEORGIA,
R. F. STERLING, Proprietor.

THE [illegible]

GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

R. W. H. NEAL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMson, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. apr10—d1y

S. M. WINN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AUGUSTA, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.
☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—d1y

L. C. HOYL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Ga. apr4—d3m

G. G. TUMLIN. JOHN L. MOON.
TUMLIN & MOON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, office: Up-stairs, Bank Block, Cartersville, Georgia. mar28—d1y

A. C. McCALLA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cartersville, Georgia, will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. mar24—d1y

GEORGE F. PIERCE, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Sparta, Georgia. mar23—d6m

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11—d1y

W. J. RAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MADISON, Georgia, practices in the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit. Special attention given to Collections. mar6—d12m

JOHN T. JORDAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPARTA, GEORGIA, will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county in the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to collections mar3—d1y

JOSEPH MCDONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb20-1y

H. C. HOBBY, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga., will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Warren, Columbia, Richmond, Jefferson, Glascock and Wilkes.
Special attention given to Collections. feb17-d1y

J. A. ANSLEY. WM. A. BYRD

ANSLEY & BYRD, Attorneys at Law. Americus, Ga., will practice in the Southwestern & Albany Circuits, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States Courts at Savannah.
Will give prompt and assiduous attention to professional business. feb1—3m

W. T. ONEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. will practice in the Augusta, Middle and Northern Circuits.
Special attention given to collections. feb17-1y

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law.—Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia.
Office No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. feb1-d6f

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. A. THOMSON.

CANDLER & THOMSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW 16 and 18 Kimball House, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. feb1—d3m

HAMILTON YANCEY, Attorney at Law, Rome, Georgia, practices in all the Courts. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. dec6—d6m

L. B ANDERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW; Covington, Newton county, Georgia. mar5—d6m

J. T. SPENCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JONESBORO, GEORGIA. Will practice in State and Federal Courts mar6—d1y

FRANK P. GRAY, Attorney at Law, Augusta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
Office with Gartrell & Stephens, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. aug27—d1y

E. J. KIRBY. J. N. KIRBY.

KIRBY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Calhoun, Georgia, (office over Boss & Brown's Store), will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit; Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta, Georgia. sept— junes—d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. July14—d1m

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham County, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections and [illegible] matters junes0-d1y

LLOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Montezuma, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southwestern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States. june10—d1yr

SIMMONS & SIMMONS, Attorneys at Law Thomaston, Georgia. nov10—d12m

FRANK B. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

General Traveling Agents:

T. M. ACTON and J. W. ANDERSON.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1874.

BREVITIES.

Mr. Gladstone's expenses at the recent English election amounted to $6,615.

In Russia they have only one physician to every 20,000 inhabitants.

The ice is still two feet thick in St. Paul, and two and a half feet thick in the Missouri at Bismarck.

According to the last returns the aggregate income of the English Life Insurance offices is $77,000,000; their total accumulated funds amount to $500,000,000, and the policies in force represent nearly $1,750,000,000.

A cremationist asks wouldn't it be pleasant to receive a dispatch something like this some day:

DEAR MOTHER—William died at noon today. Ashes by mail.

Yours, in sorrow, JOHN SMITH.

A Down-Easter says the demand for tin flasks has so greatly increased since the temperance crusade began, that the price of tinware has doubled. He calls pathetically on the inventors of the country to devise some other vessel for the use of the droughty, and before a further advance is made by the dealers.

A new method of preparing coffee is becoming popular in France. After roasting, the coffee is ground to a very fine flour, which is then slightly moistened, mixed with twice its weight of powdered sugar, and pressed into tablets. Coffee prepared in this manner is claimed, pound for pound, to be susceptible of far more complete utilization.

He was a quaint old fisherman. One day, along toward dusk, he was fishing in a trout stream, and as he swung his fly over the water it was suddenly snapped by a large bat. The strange looking thing dangled and flapped its wings at the end of the line. The fisherman's companion called out: "Say, Sam, got anything?" "Yes," looking at the bat on his hook. "What is it?" "I dunno, unless it's a cherubim!"

Albert Edward has been making another speech. At a festival of the British Orphan Asylum, at which the Prince of Wales presided, his royal highness was safely delivered of the following: "It is my duty on this occasion—the first time that I have met an assembly of Englishmen since a new addition has been made to our family—to say how gratified the Duchess of Edinburgh is by the kind way in which she has been received ever since her arrival in this country, and I feel sure that she will be as popular and beloved among you as the Princess of Wales. It has often been said with truth that the marriages of the royal family in these days are not political ones, and I know that this marriage is purely one of love and affection. The alliance that has now been formed between our great empire and the mighty empire of Russia, I feel convinced, will bring forth very good fruit, and I trust that it may tend in every way to keep us the firmest and best of allies." Why there should have been an awkward silence after the conclusion of the last sentence Prince Albert could not understand until his right hand neigubor explained in a whisper. "Bring forin fruit?" said Albert; "why, what's the matter with that? Ah!—I—I see—ahem!" And Albert blushed, and the blush went round.

Blodgett.

A Carolina correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist has this information to give about Foster Blodgett:

"Poor Blodgett keeps quietly at his home at Newberry. He pretends to be very poor, and does not make any display at all, but knowing ones declare that he has a large amount of United States bonds, which will come to light as soon as the Georgia troubles are over."

The Arkansas Domestic Revolution.

Arkansas, we believe, is the fourth State that is having a domestic revolution growing out of Radical reconstruction. For a day or two the telegraph has brought us stirring accounts of the embroglio there.

The Conservatives doubted the correctness of the returns and began suit to test the validity of the election in the Supreme Court. This court dismissed the suit for the want of jurisdiction. The Brooks side brought suit again in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county, and this suit has been pending since, until the other day in the absence of Baxter's counsel, it proceeded to give judgment in favor of Brooks, whereupon Brooks seized the State government by force.

In 1872, at the last Gubernatorial election, Baxter, the present incumbent, was the Radical nominee, and Brooks was the candidate of the Liberal Republicans, supported by the Democrats. The Radicals had control of the election machinery, and declared Baxter elected by a majority of three thousand, his vote being 41,681 to Brooks 38,415.

As the matter now stands Brooks is Governor by decree of a State court.

Grant declines to interfere, though solicited by both parties.

Baxter has been pursuing a liberal and conservative course, and has refused to be a tool in the hands of the Radicals. He has made a good many Democratic friends.

The Washington Chronicle thus significantly says:

"This seems like a very ridiculous proceeding on the part of Governor Baxter. This is no State revolution. It is merely a legal contest for a single office, and the State courts, having jurisdiction and authority, have decided against him and in favor of his opponent. His duty is very plain—either to proceed further with any legal remedy, or, if that is exhausted, to submit, as any other good citizen should. It is a matter in which the Federal Government has neither concern nor authority, and there is no probability that any attempt will be made to interfere with the decision of the Courts of Arkansas. The execution of their judgment in this case and the entire delegation in Congress, except Wilshire, of the Third District, who on the seat to which Mr. Gunter was duly elected merely on Governor Baxter's certificate, have telegraphed to Governor Brooks congratulations over the final result in his favor, and last night the three Democrats contesting seats joined in the following dispatch:

Governor Joseph Brooks, Little Rock:

Accept congratulations upon the final triumph of the popular will. Republican government has vindicated itself in your regard in the overthrow of usurpation.

W. J. HYNES.
THOMAS M GUNTER.
M. L. BELL.

It will thus be seen that the leading men of both parties accept the final decision of the court on the question, as all good citizens should.

P. S.—Since writing the above our dispatches bring the additional intelligence that the excitement in Arkansas is growing. Large bodies of armed men are flocking to Little Rock. The prospect of strife and bloodshed is becoming more imminent.

A very interesting correspondence is given between the Mayor of Little Rock and Attorney General Williams. The Mayor appeals to him to preserve the peace of the city and to remove the armed mobs if there is

The Controversy Between Mr. Hill and Mr. Stephens.

While there is a considerable class of readers who relish immensely altercations of any kind as a break to the monotony of peace and good order, the good people of Georgia can not but deprecate the bitter controversy that has begun between Mr. Hill and Mr. Stephens. And this controversy is to be the more regretted, so far as its acrimony is particularly concerned, because it involves Confederate history in which we are all interested and with which we are so closely connected.

It cannot but have a bad effect that those aspiring to be leaders should be so acrimoniously variant on points of Confederate experience. It bodes badly for the correct presentation of our cause in its essential details that those details should be the subject of bitter quarrel and violent vituperation among ourselves, and especially by these from whom we have a right to expect the calm, impartial equipoise of historic scrutiny and reflecting statesmanship.

But, apart from this general feeling in connection with this controversy, there are individual features of condemnation to which we shall briefly allude.

That Mr. Hill has laid himself open to recrimination on account of his indefinite but still well understood uncomplimentary references to General Gordon and Mr. Stephens, there is a general belief, for which Mr. Hill is alone responsible. He may be said, therefore, to have invited the assault that has been made upon him. We have no hesitation in saying such references were unjust and injurious to Mr. Hill.

On the other hand, the letter of Mr Stephens is vulnerably acrimonious, and the main point made by him against Mr. Hill is very open to grave doubt of its application, and of its being a proper basis for denunciation so severe and unmeasured. That point is this:

Mr. Hill states in regard to the celebrated Hamption Roads Conference—

"I know why each member of that commission, on our part, was selected. I received from Mr. Davis' own lips a full account of the conversation between him and the Commissioners, before their departure from Richmond."

Mr. Stephens construes Mr. Hill as meaning that Mr. Davis before the departure of the Commissioners from Richmond, told him (Hill) of his conversation with him, and then shows that as Mr. Hill was in Georgia at the time, this was physically impossible and that therefore Mr. Hill has simply told a manifest falsehood.

A more charitable construction of Mr. Hill's statement, and one which the language will bear, is that the language "before their departure from Richmond," referred not to the time when Davis informed Mr. Hill of the matter, but referred to the time of the conversation of Mr. Davis with the Commissioners. This construction is consistent with Mr. Hill's absence from Richmond at the time, and relieves him of any charge of false statement, and satisfactorily explains the chief matter that Mr. Stephens uses against Mr. Hill.

We withhold judgment upon the intrinsic merits of the controversy until it is concluded.

A Stupendous Joke.

The contractionists outside of the redemption cities are fast accomodating themselves to the impending situation. If the President signs the Senate bill, $50,000,000 of bank notes and legal tender may be added to the circulation; but the opponents of the measure throughout the country find comfort in the belief that the Treasury will not be likely to issue the balance of the reserve fund on hand, nor will the new bank circulation be soon taken up. There seems to be satisfaction all along the line over the Senate bill, except in New York city. And that is the most curious features of the whole business. The New Yorkers opposed, denounced, raved against more currency, and now that they have got just what they wanted, they do not relish it in the least. And the more they figure the more disgusted they are with contraction—at home.

The modification of the reserve laws embodied in the bill is what cooked their goose, and changed the supposed inflation bill into a measure of sharp contraction, so far as New York is concerned. Taking the returns of the national banks of September the bill will cause to New York City, amounts 12, 1873, as a basis, the net loss of legal tenders that the shifting of reserves required by to $24,263,000. In addition to this loss another diversion of money is apprehended from the clause in the bill that prohibits the payment of interest on country bank deposits. These deposits in the redemption cities exceed, by some forty millions, what can be reckoned as reserve; and if the owners of the money can no longer collect their interest, they will be very apt to put it where it will do them the most good. The most comforting figures that New York mathematicians have produced put the total inroad of this bill, if it becomes a law, upon the resources of New York at fifty millions dollars.

We, therefore, insist that the fierce contractionists of the Metropolis ought to be satisfied with the Senate bill. The more they study it the more contraction they will be sure to find in it—for themselves. And what they wanted to force on others, they should have the grace to accept when it unexpectedly comes home to roost. As money goes a-begging in New York and in the other redemption cities, the wisdom of the bill becomes manifest. It may aid in bringing about a juster distribution of the needful article. Take away the mass of deposits of country banks from New York and the tide of dangerous speculation can never again threaten the honest industries of the country, and the banks at home will be all the stronger for it.

Benevolent Society Depository.

The ladies of the Benevolent Society have rented a large room over John Ryan's store, on the third floor, which will be opened tomorrow morning, and every morning thereafter from 9 A. M. to 12 M., for the reception of contributions of clothing, bedding, furniture, or provisions of any kind, which will be distributed to the poor as their necessities may demand. Let the citizens of Atlanta show their appreciation of the disinterested labors of those ladies by making generous contributions. Some of the ladies will be in attendance every day between the hours named.

The Charleston Direct Trade Movement.

We see by the papers that Mr. J. Adger Smyth, who visited Atlanta in the interest of a direct trade movement to Europe from Charleston, and who was endorsed by our Board of Trade, has been very successful in his visits to the Western cities.

The St. Louis Times, of the 15th, states that the Union Merchants' Exchange of that great city has officially endorsed Mr. Smyth's mission, and recommended it to the St. Louis merchants and manufacturers.

THE LAST DELUGE.

MEMPHIS, April 18.—The Weather has

Cotton—Volume 12, No. 25.

The receipts this week are 39,000 bales, 17,000 less than last year, and 1,000 more than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will about 34,000 bales, compared with 47,000 last year, and 25,000 the year before, and the receipts at the interior towns 6,000 bales, compared with 9,000 last year, and 5,000 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 64 degrees at noon. Clear and pleasant three days, and cloudy, windy and rainy four days. Rainfall for the week .91 of an inch.

Next week last year the thermometer was 68 degrees at noon. Clear and pleasant every day. No rain. Light frost one night, the 25th.

WEATHER.

The rains this week have been very light indeed. A slow drizzling rain three days, when the fall was only an ¼ of an inch each day, and a ½ inch of rain one night. We expect a continuation of this cloudy, wet weather for several weeks to come, and it may interfere somewhat with the planting of the cotton, as the lowgrounds, where they are not covered with water, are too wet to plough. Two months ago we stated that the cold weather was over for the winter, and we should have no frost in April this year, as is usual, and we have been correct. It is very likely we shall have several cool nights, but there is no more danger of frost this spring.

ATLANTA MARKET.

	1874	1873
RECEIPTS.		
Receipts this week	290	325
" previously	51 391	27,331
	51,681	27,656
SHIPMENTS.		
Shipments this week	487	345
" previously	49,338	25,625
	49,875	25,970
STOCK.		
Stock on hand	1,805	1,586
PRICE.		
Low middlings	15	17¼

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports, for next week, for the past four years, are as follows:

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Saturday	8,187	9,290	3,796	4,975
Monday	9 4 2	15 439	5,322	13 827
Tuesday	5 490	9,483	4 799	5,672
Wednesday	3 883	9 884	3 811	4 397
Thursday	3 263	7,963	2 623	9 215
Friday	8 051	9,304	3,917	8 019
Various	240	707	453	534
	40,526	69,070	24,726	46,633

NEW YORK.

The market this week for spots has been firm, at a rise of 1-2 a cent. Sales 12,766 bales. Contracts have been steady, at a rise of 1-8 of a cent. Sales 95,000 bales. The reports of damage to cotton lands from the overflow of the Mississippi river have had a tendency to keep the market in New York steady, notwithstanding the stock there is very much larger than ever before known—145,000 bales. The cause of the rise in price is the sudden giving way of the receipts, leading many holders of spot cotton to believe in a crop of but little over four millions. Last week we stated that the receipts showed to us signs of exhaustion. The receipts this week are about the same as for the small crop of two years ago, and, if the receipts from now on should be no more than 50 per cent. over that year, the total crop will be not far from 4,075,000 bales, or 75,000 bales less than one-half that estimate.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been firm with an upward tendency and large sales at a rise of ¼ of a cent in the price. This has been due entirely to the falling off of our receipts, leading all persons engaged in the cotton trade to fear rather a small supply for their wants at present low prices. We expected this better demand and higher price and so stated in our remarks last week.

LUCK VS. BRAINS.

It is not the man who says "the price is going up and I will buy now and make money, because everything looks favorable and it has already risen," that makes money on cotton, but it is he who, seeing the market dull everywhere and most persons desponding, notices the small cloud, not larger than a man's hand, and takes advantage of it, knowing from past experience, that a change in the market is coming. There are but very few of such men in the cotton trade—not more than one in every fifty—but such an one gets rich with but little work, while others look on and wonder at his good luck, not knowing that it has been only by a proper use of his experience and judgment. We have never believed in luck, but we believe in brains and a special fitness of some men for certain pursuits.

ALBANY, GA., April 15, 1874.

The weather has been quite cool for the past week, and although the young cotton plant has not been damaged by frost, it looks sick and unhealthy. Planting is about over and the stand is very good. Within the past week I have inquired, personally, of a dozen of the largest cotton planters in this section (several of whom raise over one thousand bales of cotton each year), and they all agree that the acreage has been materially reduced this spring—say from 15 to 25 per cent.

I think, however, that the smaller planters have not decreased their acreage in cotton to the same extent as the larger ones, and after a careful comparison of all the reports, I believe that the decrease in Southwestern Georgia will be fully 15 per cent, and it may be 20 per cent. As one evidence of the decrease in cotton planting, there has been only about 300 Kentucky and Tennessee mules sold here this spring, compared to 1,000, which is about the usual number sold in this section during the winter.

SMALL RECEIPTS.

Whenever the receipts of the price go against the interests of either side, they always have good reason (as they suppose) for it, to show that this state of things will last but a few days, and then their side will be all right again. Now the bears and large crop men say that the rivers are so high the cotton cannot be brought to market. We recollect that in March, 1871, there was an overflow of the Mississippi river and its tributaries just as there is now, and the receipts at New Orleans, for the week ending the 10th, were 68,000 bales; the next week 49,000; the next 29,000. Then the same cry was raised that is now; but the cotton which was said to be on the plantations never did come to market, and several who believed the story were ruined by it, as numbers are likely to be this spring. We believe the only cause for smaller receipts is that the supply of cotton is being exhausted.

PROSPECTS.

Spot cotton has risen rather faster than we expected, and until the large stocks in this country, and especially in New York, are exported to Europe, we cannot see any special reason for a continued advance for several weeks to come. But, as we have repeatedly said in the last five weeks, we never saw cotton in a stronger position than the present.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Sumner's obsequies will be solemnized in the Senate next Tuesday.

Williamson Wright, who owns a marble quarry in Loudon county, Virginia, has forwarded a memorial to Congress, offering to give the government the full possession of all said property, as lessee and owner for two years, from this date, for the procuring of all the marble necessary to finish the Washing

IN THE HUB.

What a Southern Lady Thinks of Boston.

A young lady of Holly Springs, Mississippi, has been residing for some months in Boston, and indites therefrom to the Memphis Avalanche a gossipy, witty, humorous epistle, from which we clip the following:

MORAL LIGHTHOUSE, March 4, 1874.

Dear Avalanche: A six months' sojourn in the Hub has developed in me a yearning love for the land I thought particularly dull until I got away from it, and it is with feelings of peculiar delight that I open a Southern correspondence through your columns.

As a rule, the people born the other side of the Mason and Dixon's line do not meander as far North as this; hence I am a sort of *rara avis*, and owe a certain social distinction to my Southern birth, for which I am duly grateful, as the conditions of success in this city are not easy of attainment. For the native Bostonian there are three paths to glory. If his name be Quincy or Adams, nothing more is expected of him. His blue blood carries him through life with glory and straight to heaven when he dies, not a question being asked by the fisherman who keeps the golden keys when his card of introduction is handed in. Failing in the happy incident of birth, the candidate for Beacon Hill honors must write a book. This is easy. The man who can breathe Boston air and not write a book is either a fool or a phenomenon. One course remains to him if he should miss fame in both these lines. He must be a reformer. Nothing must be too huge for him to tackle, or too wild for him to advocate.

As for me, it is considered my misfortune rather than my fault, that I have not had the advantages of Boston birth and culture; and I am treated with distinguished consideration, although the South is not in good odor here. All the glory of whipping us can never quite compensate for our years of past luxury and ease, and scorn of Yankee "thrift." And so, as a "Southern representative," they take it out on me. I am pounced upon by the people with "views," and forced to do battle for my country in a way that is pretty, but not convincing. For the fatal element in the character of the Bostonians is that you can't teach them anything. What they don't know isn't worth being known. There is no subject connected with the Heavens above or the earth beneath that they have not sounded with the plummet lines and touched its bottom. When people get this far along there is no hope for them in earthly teaching; and I rather think it will go hard with them to play second fiddle in Heaven.

"If I had been God," said a serene matron to me not long since—she rejoiced in two hundred pound avordupois and a "sensitive soul"—"if I had been God I could have arranged the world on a much better plan. In the matter of death, for instance, how much nicer it would be for people to exhale, or dry up, or something, than to become all worms—pah!" And her aristocratic nose took up an upward tendency copied after Edwin Booth's Hamlet in the grave digging scene.

I endeavored to console her by a suggestion of the immense benefit she would be to her native land as a fertilizer, that millions yet unborn would taste her sweetness in various vegetable forms; but finding that she still harped upon the worms, I advocated burning as especially suited to her case, as there was something sweetly poetic in the thought that she might have herself gathered together in small urns with the inscription suitable to the various parts of the collection to be retained among her friends as souvenirs. She seemed quite struck by my remarks, which pleased me much, as it is not often that these profound thinkers receive my ideas favorably. They set traps for me. They ask about the South, and I branched out into rosy descriptions about Mardi Gras and other elegancies. They listen eagerly until I get through, when they sorrowfully sigh, "Yes, yes. Such is Southern existence! Shows and pageants. No conception of the true uses of life!"

And then they turn upon me with startling statistics, and abstruse speculations, and blood-curdling theories, until my Southern brain whirls, and I long for the wings of a dove that I might flee away and be at rest.

But it is a vain desire, for it is so delicious to those reformers to meet a person who has not planned out a better universe on her own account that I am preyed upon on all sides as a possible convert, and my life is a burden from my frantic attempts to comprehend how these things are thus. I used to argue, but dear me I soon gave that up, being whipped out ignominously early in the action. These people have a way of talking of the Infinite, and looking into the cause of things, that is enough to bleech the hair of an outsider who tries to keep the peace.

"Can you tell me," asked a lady of the wiry curl order, "the difference in time between New York and Liverpool?"

I was a stranger, young and unsuspecting. I was glad of an opportunity of showing the extent of my information, and so dimpled all with smiles, and said when noon in New York, it was about four o'clock in Liverpool Then, like the ancient mariner, did she fix me with her glittering eye, and in sepulchral tones, "How do you know?" said she.

The shock of the question, the glassy triumph of her eye, staggered me. Four of my wits went halting off. "Why because"—I gasped.

She icily stiffened in her chair. "Just as I supposed," said she, in an inside to a kindred spirit. "Southern you know. Effects of the system."

Then the iron entered my soul, and I folded my shawl, like the Arabs, and I silently stole away.

Since that time I have been very meek.

"Do you know," said a patronizing young preacher, who had just told me with a swelling air of triumph that he had uttered the profoundest thought of the century, in a book that was to hand his name (the name of Jones) down to eternal fame, "do you know what oxygen and hydrogen are?"

I was not to be caught again. I modestly replied that I had a vague idea—but as faint and glimmering as the light shining through a thousand feet of brick.

"Never mind, never mind!" said he, with an aggravating kind of patting-me-on-the-head air. "I know that Massachusetts and Mississippi are a long way apart." (Mississippi, you know, is the wretched State that I hail from) "But a better time is coming," continued he, cheerily. "I expect to live to see New England civilization permeate even the South, and make it a new earth."

Said Miss Alcott to me: "I like your Southern women; they are very pretty and refined and well bred; but do you know they always seemed to me like dressed up dolls?"

Sweet women of the South! I thought of you as I had know you. In your homespun dress or your plain black robes; your eyes shining with faith and hope, your steady white hands binding ragged wounds, or pointing the way to Heaven to dying eyes, your toil, your suffering, your courage in those stern, sombre days when our beautiful country stood all bleeding and desolate and despairing. My eyes grew dim. Dressed up dolls! Quarrel then with angels because their snowy wings were fair! But oh, Southern women! when will one among you arise with head enough to do justice to your hearts?

A Card Discarded.

A Mississippi legislator having published Colonel McCardle, the fighting editor of the Vicksburg Herald, as "a liar, scoundrel and coward," McCardle denies the imputation of the following language:

"With a few words I shall dispose of this card and its author. The man whose name is attached to it I never saw, that I am aware of. From his own account he was aggrieved by my editorial, and for the reason that it might be construed as a reflection upon him. Instead of asking for an explanation, and in default of getting one that was satisfactory, demanding "the usual satisfaction" recognized by gentlemen, he rushes frantically to a newspaper office, and through the medium of the foregoing card, seeks to relieve his overcharged heart, heal his wounded honor, and soothe his lacerated sensibilities. If he finds relief in this puerile achievement, it would be cruel in me to deprive him of such a pleasure.

"As to any opinion the Senator from Monroe may entertain or express of me, I trust to be pardoned when I say that I am profoundly indifferent to it. He and I were both born in Kentucky; and though it has been many days since I left the good old State, I am willing to have the staple product of that country used in hanging me if I cannot get a better indorsement from the citizens of Noxubee than from the thousand Confederate soldiers who followed me to battle from that county. Very respectfully, &c."

THE ARKANSAS REVOLUTION!

Continued Flow of Armed Men to Little Rock.

THE SITUATION INCREASES IN THRILLING COMPLICATION.

Exciting Correspondence Between the Mayor of Little Rock and Attorney General Williams.

By Telegraph to The Constitution.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—Three hundred men from Pine Bluff, 1,500 from Washington, 100 from Batesville and 50 from Saline county reinforced Governor Baxter's troops this morning. The 300 men from Pine Bluff are nearly all negroes. They came with colors flying and a band playing.

The Governor is now holding a consultation with his generals. His intention is to surround the State House and cut off its supplies. The State House party has been pressing the negroes into service. The Governor says that he will prevent bloodshed if possible, but by the eternal the Insurgents must be put down.

One thousand men are expected by the train to-night.

Brooks has sent out numerous recruiting officers but they are not allowed to return. Brooks now has possession of the street in front of the State House and his sentinels can be seen passing their posts from a point near the City Hall. General Ira McBarton, an old West Point graduate and a Federal officer during the late war, has command of the colored troops from Pine Bluff. The State House party captured Capt. Sam Houston this morning as he was passing near their lines. He knocked down the Lieutenant of the Guard, but was dragged in the lines by force. He was afterwards released.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1874.

To Frederick Kramer, Mayor, Little Rock:

You must be aware that the President cannot interfere in the domestic difficulties of a State except in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States. He cannot recognize a call made upon him for military aid by the Mayor of a city. He has instructed the officer commanding the United States troops at Little Rock to prevent bloodshed.

That is all he can ask under the existing circumstances. I will ask in answer to your inquiry, whether the United States are powerless to to protect 20,000 people, situated as the citizens of Little Rock are; if the people of Arkansas have not patriotism enough to allow a question as to who shall hold a State office to be settled peaceably and lawfully, and not bring upon their State disgrace and ruin by civil war?

[Signed.] GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

The above is the answer to the following:

LITTLE ROCK, April 17.

Attorney General Williams, Washington, D C:

In your dispatch to Governor Brooks, I infer that you intend to be understood as saying that the President cannot recognize him as Governor till his right has been fully and finally recognized by the courts. I understand from your dispatch to Governor Baxter that the President cannot recognize him till his right has been settled by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will not be in session till June.

Now, what are we to do in the meantime? Gov. Baxter has issued a proclamation putting the city under martial law, and armed men pretending to act under his orders are patrolling the streets stopping peaceable and unarmed citizens, and setting the authority of the city officers at defiance, and arresting the police. Not only this, but private property is being forcibly seized and appropriated in a like manner. The construction placed on our despatch by Gov. Baxter is, that it is a license to make an attack on the Brooks faction with an assurance in so doing. The Federal government will not interfere. You will readily see that the city is sure to become a scene of bloodshed, and over a strife its authorities are not responsible for and which they have not the power to settle, and placed where can appeal to either of the persons claiming to be Governor lays the city authorities liable to the charge of being the partisans of the one appealed to.

I desire to ask if the Federal Government is powerless to protect the lives and property of twenty thousand inhabitants, who are situated as we are. If you will instruct the officers in command of the arsenal to aid the city police in making the arrest of all men who openly violate the law and set the same at defiance, I could preserve the peace of the city without being compelled to take sides with either of the contending factions. This question of who is the rightful Governor can only be settled by the courts—a thing that may not be done for the next twelve months—and I now implore you, in the name of peace, to aid me all in your power till the other question is settled.

[signed] FREDERICK KRAMER,
Mayor of Little Rock.

MIDNIGHT SHORT NOTES.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Sir Lambton Lorrain has declined a public reception at the hands of the city authorities, with thanks for the compliment. Next week the gallant Captain will visit the public institutions, accompanied by the Mayor, Aldermen and other civic officers.

MADRID, April 18.—Active operations were resumed to-day before Bilboa. General Manuel de LaConcha has arrived and assumed command of one corps of Marshal Serrano's army.

Captain Lemaire sailed to-day for France.

James P. M. Stetson, for many years connected with the Astor House and other hotel enterprises, has died of paralysis—aged 66 years.

John Brougham is very ill, and a fatal result is feared.

LONDON, April 18.—Dr. Kenealy has applied for a new trial.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The House is engaged in appropriations.

MADRID, April 18.—Hostilities in the North are suspended on account of the excessively bad weather.

PARIS, April 18.—Ledru Rollin is suffering from heart disease. Abstention in politics is advised.

CHARLESTON, April 18.—Cleared—David McNutt.

Steamers are detained by a strong east blow.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Judge Blatchford has ordered that the books belonging to Platt & Boyd, seized by the Custom House authorities, be returned to the firm. He refused to allow the District Attorney to keep the books any longer for trial on the ground that they were only seized for the information of the Collector, who has had sufficient time to examine them. He holds that the account under which warrants were issued is constitutional.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The business of the German-American Bank is not affected by the removal of Emil Sauer, late President, for irregularities while in office. No run on the bank is anticipated, and the acting President states that the soundness and standing of the bank is not impaired in the slightest degree.

NEW YORK MONEY STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 18.—During the week the market for cotton on spot has not been very active, yet prices have materially advanced. During the early part of the week the market was dull and drooping, but toward Wednesday and Thursday as the falling in receipts began to show speculation revived, and prices were yesterday advanced ¼ of a cent at the first board. The improved tone of foreign markets influenced the export demand, and most of the export sales were effected during the closing days of the week. The forward deliveries ruled very sluggishly until Wednesday, when the operators were more disposed to do business, and with conflicting accounts of bad weather at the South, inflation and non inflation, and many other influences, the prices steadily improved, but not without considerable fluctuation. The dealings extended into the new crop, some sales having been effected for October delivery. The total sales of the week were one hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred bales, of which one hundred and six thousand and one hundred were on contract, and twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty-six for immediate delivery, and for export. Manila hemp [illegible] has remained, as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1874.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

Carley, Duck & Co.!

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 49 & 51 Pryor street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvass, Stretchers, Waters and Oil Colors, etc., a specialty. apr18-codly

The Seven Wonders of Atlanta.

1. The free mail delivery.
2. The Mineral Spring.
3. Uniformed Police.
4. The Magnificent Fire Department.
5. The New Iron Bridge.
6. The beauty of the ladies.
7. The greatest of all—how Ladies' Underwear can be sold so cheap at No. 45 Marietta street, opposite the Post Office. oct26-deodtf

PEASE'S PALACE
DINING ROOMS,
Alabama Street, Atlanta Georgia,
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE
SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:

Select, per quart	65 cents
Medium, per quart	50 cents
Ordinary, per quart	40 cents

Address O. L. PEASE,
jan11—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. BROTHERTON sells gents' calf boots, at $3, worth $5; gents' double upper and double sole sewed calf boots, at $4 00, worth $7; ladies' French calf sewed shoes, at $2, worth $3, and all other goods at corresponding reduced rates.

W. H. BROTHERTON sells 33-inch water twist bleached domestic, soft finish, at 10c, worth 12½c; 4-4 water twist bleached domestic soft finish, at 12½c, worth 15c; 33-inch cambric for family use, nearly equal to Lonsdale, at 15c, worth 20c. Just received five cases prints, best brands, at 10c.

W. H. BROTHERTON sells ladies and gents' black and colored alpine hip gloves, all sizes, at 50c; 16 bone French woven corsets, at 65c, former price $1; beautiful embroidered corsets, at 85c, worth $1 25; 10-4 Marseilles quilts, at $1 15, worth $1 50. Just received fifty dozen Balbriggan hose, extra lengths, at 25c, worth 40c.

W. H. BROTHERTON is just receiving his spring stock bought in New York at the great bankrupt sales, and since the recent great decline in goods, and is now able to offer greater inducements to his many customers than ever before. All those wishing to purchase cheap goods had best give him a call before purchasing.

CHILDREN'S All Wool Suits from $5 up, at O. K Clothing Store, 32 Whitehall street. apr119 dtf

B. W. BRISCOE.—The latest styles of ladies' sets just received at Briscoe's, 34 Whitehall street.

TITLEBAUM, 33 Whitehall street, selling Millinery Goods, Ribbons, and Human Hair, at reduced prices. Hoop Skirts made to order. apr19 2t

The children are all in arms just because their hard hearted father don't send to Stewart & Wood's and get them a carriage.

MELVILLE BONHAM, the prince of versatility, will give an entertainment at DeGive's Opera House, on Monday evening, April 27th.

WATCH-WORK and jewelry repairing made a specialty at B W Briscoe's.

HANDSOMELY PRINTED.—The House Journal, just out by Messrs. J. P. Harrison & Co., is a specimen of clear, handsome printing.

IF A CHILD is too small to be known by its walk, it can at least be known for the Carriage—more especially if the carriage is obtained at Stewart & Wood's.

TITLEBAUM.—Go to 33 Whitehall street. Millinery goods, ribbons and human hair are selling there at reduced prices.

B W BRISCOE has just received a large lot of ladies' watches and nine opera chains, which he now offers at prices to suit the times.

WINDOW SHADES.—Don't forget the opportunity to procure window shades cheap, now offered by Messrs Joyner & Stockton. Their great sale closes in a few days.

THE Presbytery of the North Georgia Cumberland Presbyterian Church will meet in Atlanta the first week in October next. Atlanta has been added to that Presbytery.

CALL at B W Briscoe's, 34 Whitehall street, and see the handsome selection of solid silver wedding presents.

"VIRTUE is its own reward," especially if you make a virtue of necessity, and get your baby a carriage at Stewart & Wood's.

BROTHERTON.—Read the announcement of this live merchant in to-day's CONSTITUTION. He is selling as cheap as the cheapest, and what is more, purchasers will find him a reliable, attentive gentleman.

DE FAULLES & Co.—Read the announcement of these gentlemen. Mr. A. H. Green, a young gentleman of fine capacity, formerly with Chamberlin & Boynton, is now with de Saulles.

STEWART & WOOD have issued their official proclamation commanding each officer and private of the Atlanta Cadets and Governor's Guards to provide themselves with a baby carriage from their store.

B. W. BRISCOE.—At B. W. Briscoe's may be found solid silver wedding presents, ladies' gold watches and chains, and jewelry of all kinds, at popular prices and adapted to the popular taste. Drop in and see the beauty and brilliancy of the establishment.

OUR Carpet Department is more replete with beautiful Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains and House Furnishing Goods, than ever before, and at prices to please the closest buyers Call and examine at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.
apr119 d3—sun, tues&thurs

TITLEBAUM, 33 Whitehall, is offering great bargains in White Goods, Ladies' Ready-Made Underwear and Aprons.

Fancy Goods, Trimmings, and Embroideries, at low prices. apr19-2t

OUR TERRA COTTA WORKS.—The Macon Telegraph pays the following compliment to the Terra Cotta vases made in Atlanta by Castleberry & Pellegrini:

"The vases are large and highly ornamented, and better than anything similar that we have seen for the ornamentation of yards.

TEACHERS, who pass over the Georgia and Western and Atlantic Railroads on their way to the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, at Macon, on the 28th instant, will bear in mind that they must ask for return tickets when they purchase their tickets to Macon. Otherwise they will have to pay full fare in returning. apri19 d1t

LOWE, DOUGLASS & DALLAS.—The above firm will have, to-morrow, their second opening of lace sacques, points and capes, at astonishing low prices. Their stock of kid gloves and ladies' hose is ample, and of a quality and price that commends them to our lady readers.

TITLEBAUM'S, 33 Whitehall, selling French Corsets at 50c, worth $1.

Selling French Corsets at $1 25, worth $2.

Ladies' Linen Collars at 5c, worth 15c.

And other goods accordingly.

Remember the place—33 Whitehall street.
apr19 2t

"FATHER, dear father, come home to-night," and bring with you one of Stewart & Wood's baby carriages.

NEW stock of Parasols, Ladies' Belts, Llama Lace Sacques, Striped Dress Silks, in all the [illegible] just arrived and will be on exhibition this week.

[illegible] and more complete assortment of Black [illegible] offered by us now in [illegible] Ladies' Fine Dress Goods, Notions [illegible]

THE RADICAL RAID.

Mr. J. F. Walker Elected by a Handsome Majority.

The contest yesterday over the vacant Justiceship in the 1284th District was exciting. Early in the morning, Mr. R. A. Johnson who, it was thought, intended to run as an independent candidate, with drew from the field. This left the contest between Mr. J. F. Walker, the Democratic nominee, and O. A. Curry, colored, the Republican candidate. The candidates who were defeated in the preliminary election of Friday, with a public spirit that does them credit, came to Mr. Walker's assistance and gave him much help in winning the race. During the greater part of the forenoon, the white voters turned out slowly, while the negroes hovered around the polls in a constant cloud. This at one time gave rise to grave fears that the negro candidate would be elected, and the friends of the nominee bestirred themselves actively in bringing out his friends. During the afternoon matters changed considerably. The Democrats came out in force, and, as is always the case, when they try, carried the day in handsome style. The election passed off quietly, and was not marred by a single instance of disorder. The vote stood as follows:

J. F. Walker 939; O. A. Curry, colored, 536; A. L. Harris 11.

Mr. Walker, therefore, beats Curry by a majority of 403, nearly two to one. We congratulate Mr. Walker upon his election. He is an honest, upright man, and in the discharge of his official duties will no doubt give satisfaction to all.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.

The balloting for the neck-lace at Table No. 3, will close to-morrow (Monday) night at ten o'clock precisely. The candidates are Miss Harty, Miss Duncan and Miss Fitzpatrick.

The contest for the punch bowl will close on Tuesday night at ten o'clock. The friends of Dr Fox, J C Peck, Oliver Jones and Martin Dooly, will govern themselves accordingly.

The managers of the above elections give notice that no checks will be received for votes—currency only will be accepted.

The beautiful fountain was won by Mr R E Lawhorn, and the silver salt stands by Mr Matt Ryan.

The watch was won by Mr Collar. Collier's majority 6:5.

Important Correspondence.

To Madam Jarley:

DEAR MADAM: The undersigned having been highly gratified in witnessing your unrivalled exhibition at the Opera House on Thursday evening last, and also on behalf of many persons who were prevented from being present by the inclemency of the weather, would respectfully request a repetition of the entertainment, and hope it may suit your convenience to appoint an early day for the same. With much anxiety we await your answer.

Respectfully,

J Hendree,	Wm H Clayton,
Otis Jones,	E F Hoge,
W E Miller,	R O Doulass,
Reawine & Fox,	Marshall J Clarke.
Mcbride & Co.,	W H Fuller,
West & Edwards,	Sidney Dell,
Jas M Ball,	C W Henderson,
W B Lowe,	Er Lawshe,
G J Dallas,	E F Chamberlin,
J Thomas,	Dr J M Johnson,
Henry Jackson,	B Mallon.

ATLANTA, GA., April 18, 1874.

To the Citizens of Atlanta:

Your letter has just been received, and Mrs. Jarley has read it twice and well digested its contents. It is not in her nature to turn a deaf ear to the voice of entreaty; and she fully appreciates the irreparable misfortune it would be to the people of Atlanta to miss the one opportunity their lives may afford them to witness her wonders of art. Mrs. Jarley's figures occupy a large space in her too susceptible heart, and with pardonable pride she asserts that for beauty of fun and feature, and perfection of machinery, they are unequaled by any other wonders of art, and are not surpassed even by nature herself.

To stay longer in Atlanta at present would be at a great sacrifice, both of time and money, to Mrs. Jarley, as her boxes are all packed and her engagements made, and both Sium and George opposed any change in her plans, but, when she read over again your letter, she put her foot down!

So Mr. Sium sent fifteen telegrams to postpone preparations which were making for Mrs. Jarley's reception at as many points; and, with his help, she is now busy overhauling her figgers preparatory to another exhibition, which must take place on Tuesday night, the 21st inst., if it is clear; and, if not, on Wednesday.

This early appointment is necessary because of the numerous appeals Mrs. J. is receiving to hurry her there and everywhere. Indeed Mr. Bard has been obliged to employ a postman for her alone, and the poor fellow (the postman, I mean,) is run to a shadow.

Without any exaggeration, it may be said that the entire North American Continent, from the Canadas to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is at present resounding with the name of Jarley! And echo takes up the refrain and repeats—Jarley! The Rocky Mountains cry aloud to the Alleghanies—Jarley! The Mississippi, with its tributaries, as they rush along, thunder—Jarley! And the little streams ripple—Jarley! And the wind, as it passes through the forests, sings a song to her praise to the tune of "Lo, a conquering hero comes." It has been suggested that as Mr. Sherman had once paid Atlanta a visit, it would be well to reduce the price of admission to 50 cents. Of course, at this price, no profit would be realized, and the figgers themselves fall as if they were given away. But what is money when the comfort, happiness, moral and mental improvement of an entire community is at stake? So come, and bring your little fifty cents; and your children, bless their hearts, may come and learn history, poetry, domestic life and art for twenty-five.

It is not necessary to say more at present.

Yours truly, JARLEY.

P. S.—Mr. Sium has just come in to say that Sweet William's machinery still refuses to work, and the fair maiden has also lost a foot. What is to be done?

P. P. S.—Business writing the above a poster has been brought in from Law & Co., of your city, announcing a large supply of wax materials and moulds. Could anything be more fortunate? I will melt up William and the maiden, and with the help of some old figgers which I have, I will have some beautiful new groups which have never yet been exhibited.

MRS. JARLEY.

A CHARMING PRESENT.—Yesterday the junior editor was the fortunate recipient of as lovely a bouquet of flowers as ever graced an editorial sanctum. The flowers were tasteful in selection and arrangement, and breathed forth a fragrance that made our pencil travel with renewed inspiration, and relieved labor of much of its burden. The bouquet was "a thing of beauty," and the admiration of all from the senior to the "printer's devil." The present took us completely by surprise, but that fact only enhanced its attractions. To the fair donor we return a thousand thanks, and a present more suggestive of herself than the early spring roses could not have been found. We hope that she will be permitted to gather them through many seasons, and still eclipse the loveliest.

DEATH OF AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY.—A day or two since we noticed an unfortunate accident which happened to Miss Kate, eldest daughter of Dr. M. J. Bussey, President of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company, while riding on horseback with a Mr. Green of Savannah. We are pained to learn from the Columbus Enquirer that the young lady died Friday night. That paper also has the following just tribute:

Miss Bussey was in her eighteenth year, and graduated with distinction last summer. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and noted for her piety. In the Sunday School, as pupil and teacher, she was admired for her Christian graces and faithful attention to duty. In the social world she was one of the brightest ornaments.

THE KIMBALL HOUSE.—We give elsewhere a card from Colonel G. W. Adair, for Thompson & Co., the owners of the Kimball House, averring that the statement that Mr. Owens is to supplant Col. William M. Nicholls, the present proprietor, is untrue. Such rumors are injurious, and should not be stated without positive foundation.

Colonel Nicholls is making preparations for the summer season, and has already made arrangements with some of the leading families of Augusta and Savannah to board them, while he has received a great number of letters of inquiry, indicating the Atlanta will become a most attractive summer resort and the Kimball House a centre of attraction.

MUSIC.—We are glad to learn that the justly celebrated Estey organ is being appreciated in the South. Guilford, Wood & Co. have sold during the past week (although business is very dull) one No. 6 to a church in Charleston, S. C; one No. 5 to a church in Augusta; one No. 4 to Captain Doane, Waldo, Florida; one No. 4 to Mr. Heard, Chattanooga; one No. 5 to a temperance lodge in this city, and several others within their territory. This is certainly the finest organ ever made. The success of the company shows this, as it is nearly double that of any other company in America. We have the exclusive agency for the South, and desire good and responsible agents in all the States. Address,

GUILFORD, WOOD & Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE GALLOWS

Full Details of the Recent Murders in Thomas County.

THE DOOMED MEN.

[Our telegrams of yesterday were quite full, but the following gives some interesting additional details.]

Special Correspondence of THE CONSTITUTION.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA, April 16, 1874.

Dear Constitution: The reputation of this good old county for due respect to law and order has suffered sadly during the last six months. Crime has increased to such an extent that in February the jail was so crowded with criminals that it was deemed expedient by his Honor, Judge Hansell, to order a special term of the Superior Court for their trial. The court convened on the first Monday in March, and it was found that no less than six men were indicted for murder. Five of these were indicted for the murder of Mr. Juniper Hall. Their names were Emanuel McCormick, Nimrod Burke, Charles Walker, Mingo Washington and Bird Blackshear, all five of them negroes.

The facts in the case as elicited on the trial were as follows: On the 25th of November last, Mr. Hall, a well to do, quiet and law-abiding citizen, whose farm was some ten miles south of Thomasville, came to the city for the purpose of selling some cotton, and accompanied by four of the prisoners—Charles, Bird, Mingo and Emanuel—who were laborers on his place. When the cotton was sold there arose some dispute in the settlement between Mr. Hall and the negroes; but it all passed off in seeming satisfaction. Late in the afternoon the negroes, with their party augmented by the addition of Nimrod, left en route for the plantation. Two miles from the city a gentleman passed them and noticed that they seemed very much embittered against some one, and upon inquiry they told him that they considered themselves swindled by Mr. Hall, and that if they could once "get their hands on him he'd never live to swindle any one else."

Mr. Hallett Thomasville about half an hour after the negroes and was seen near the eight mile post about three hundred yards behind the wagon, and then disappeared from mortal eyes. Just below the eight mile post he reached the wagon and was seized by the three, Emanuel, Charles and Nimrod, and choked to death, Bird and Mingo aiding by their presence and counsel. As soon as the horrible crime was complete they threw the body of their victim behind a log and went on their way. After going two miles they became alarmed at the idea of leaving the evidence of their devilry so near the road, and the same three who had perpetrated the deed, went back and concealed the body, where it remained until the mystery was unraveled.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

On the 25th of January, just two months after the dreadful affair, some gentlemen were hunting, and attracted by an unusual noise among the dogs, and hastening forward were horrified to find the scattered fragments of a human skeleton. The locality was near the place where Mr. Hall was last seen, and upon close examination the remains were identified beyond a doubt as those of Mr. Hall. The principal evidence of identity was the coat, pocket-knife, spectacle case, with "Juniper Hall" engraved upon it, certain papers known to have been in his possession on the day of his visit to Thomasville, and a tooth missing from the under jaw.

Upon the trial the prisoners were assigned counsel by the court as follows: Messrs. Hammond & Davis, Goode & McSwain, Major O. G. Gurley and Major J. T. Kendrick. The State was represented by Solicitor General Mitchell, Colonel J. L. Seward, Colonel A. T. McIntyre and Colonel H. W. Hopkins.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge then sentenced three, Charles, Nimrod and Emanuel, to be hung, and the other two, Bird and Mingo, to penal servitude for life. The other criminal case was that of Webster Lyon, a negro, for the murder of his wife, by poisoning. As might be expected, the affair was bungingly though successfully executed. He bought the poison—strychnine—under the old excuse of killing rats, (when will druggists learn the tale?) gave it to his wife as calomel, attempted to hide the spoon he had used, and got caught.

The medical men had a good time with the stomach of the deceased woman, hunting for the strychnine, but they found it.

He now reports himself as anxious for the day of the execution to arrive, so that he may be released from his chains and his soul take a flight to heaven. He says he is happy in the assurance of sins forgiven. He is tall, rather slender, coal black, and exhibits no marks of intelligence.

Nimrod and Emanuel are also black, stout and vigorous looking, and brutish faces. Charles is bright yellow and better looking in the face than the others, but bears the same fiendish characteristics. These last three prosecute no contrition, but sullenly maintained their innocence. At the date of this writing they do not believe that the sentence of the law will be carried out, but that they will be reprieved at the last moment.

The authorities have received divers intimations of a purpose by the negroes on the Florida line to interfere and prevent the hanging, and under instructions from the Governor, have called out the Thomasville Guards and the "Ochlockonee Light Infantry." The former company is now in camp near the jail, prepared to aid in the enforcement of the law, and give any invaders a lively reception. We hope that their service will not be required.

Yours, MEM.

The above letter should have reached us yesterday. It explains the crimes for which the negroes in Thomasville were hung.

Mrs. Jarley.

Mrs. Jarley desires to assemble all her wax figures at the Library to-morrow (Monday) morning. Mr Sium will oil and roll 'em up. Let all be on hand. Preparatory to another entertainment Tuesday night. Tickets for grown folks 50 cents, and for little ones 25 cents.

KING FASHION.—Fashion is king, and rules with tyranny. Nevertheless the world bows before his mandates, and obeys his edicts with alacrity. However absurd the order might seem, to them it is otherwise. "Good habits" are nothing unless a man be in the fashion. Tailoring is an art, almost equal to science. Angularities are overcome, and pimpess and asymmetry usurp the place of their antipodes. The effect of dressing with taste, upon the character, is inculcable. If one would form a correct idea of well-made and fashionable clothing, let him drop in at the establishment of

JERRY LYNCH,

Merchant tailor, on Whitehall street. Jerry Lynch has long been identified with Atlanta and is popular with all classes, though he gives so many "fits" when they promise him. Jerry Lynch thoroughly understands his profession in all its details, and knows just how to fit a man and suit his taste.

Mr. Lynch imports his goods from London. His stock for quality is hardly surpassed by any in the South, for Mr. Lynch selects it with care. To our young friends "on matrimony bent," we would say call on Jerry for your wedding suits. He can get them up in apple-pie order. He can get up any kind of suit, and suit all in material, manufacture and price.

Mr. Lynch employs quite a number of hands in order to keep pace with his trade, yet the work is all under his supervision. His guarantee is as good as a bond.

Drop in and see his stock of goods, the celebrated Star Suiting and notions. He can satisfy you on all points. He has been styled the "People's Clothier" because his affable manners and gentlemanly dealing has won for him a high popular appreciation.

Report Contradicted.

Editors of the Constitution: I see a correspondent in one of the Augusta papers—says it is rumored—that Mr. Owens, of the "National," is soon to take charge of the Kimball House. These rumors are entirely groundless, and do great injustice, both to Mr. Owens, of the National, and Nichols, of the Kimball House. Mr. Owens has never endeavored to procure a lease of the Kimball House in any way whatever, since it has been the property of Jos. Thompson & Co. Both landlords of the respective hotels seem to be prospering, and give great satisfaction to the travelling public. Col. Nichols, our lessee, has a large patronage, and pays his rents promptly, and we have no knowledge of any desire on the part of Mr. Owens, to give up his prosperous "National."

JOSEPH THOMPSON & Co.
per G. W. ADAIR.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the First Methodist Church will give a strawberry festival on next Thursday night, the 23d, in the vacant store-room formerly occupied by Barret & Coker, No 64 Whitehall street about four doors below Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s, for the purpose of raising money to purchase hymn books and to cushion the pews of their church. The admission charged will be twenty-five cents.

A. & S. ROSENFIELD.—We invite attention to the advertisement of A. & S. Rosenfield, of the Gate City Clothing Store. Their suits of fine French "Drap ete" and "fine Yacht Cloth" are just the idea for the season. They offer their splendid stock of ready-made Clothing at low figures. Drop in and see them.

A. S. TALLEY.—Mr. Talley has just returned from New York, and is offering a fine stock of spring and summer goods. His stock of dress goods is worthy of the attention of our female readers. Call and see him and we feel assured you will find the place [illegible]

COURT MATTERS.

Supreme Court.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS AND CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

11. Flint	18	15. Augusta	20
12. Tallapoosa	22	16. Middle	9
13. Rome	9	17. Cherokee	23
14. Cherokee	14	18. Eastern	13
		19. Brunswick	9

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, April 18, 1874.

FLINT CIRCUIT.

Nos. 16 & 17. Argument concluded.

No. 15 *F.* B. Wright vs. J. N. Rutledge. Certiorari, from Newton. Argued.

Emmett Womack, for plaintiff in error.

Sims & Sims, by brief, contra.

No. 18. John A. Dunlily et al vs. Thomas Cabaniss et al. Injunction, from Monroe.

C. B. Wooten, W. A. Lofton, for plaintiff in error.

Speer & Stewart, T. B. Cabaniss, A. D. Hammond, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Speer, court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court

Met yesterday at its usual hour, Hon. John L. Hopkins, Judge presiding.

Kearney & Wiggins vs. C. L. Wellborn, defendant, and S. B. Hoyt, garnishee. Ordered that garnishee be discharged. Hillyer & Bro. for garnishee.

M. & J. Schreshheim vs. Same. H. Koof & Co. vs. Same. Same disposition. Three cases vs. J. M. Alexander Co. vs. A. T. Finney. Judgment by default for plaintiffs.

Emma W. Thompson vs Evan Howell, guardian. Petition for writ of petition. Granted. Garlington & Hooper for petitioners.

A. T. Finney vs. W. F. Wright, maker, and J. N. Smith, endorser. Judgment by default for plaintiff.

The Mayor and Council of Atlanta vs. William D'Alba. Judgment by default for plaintiff. John M. O. Clark & Son for plaintiffs.

Ross vs. Ware, President. Ejectment. This action was brought to recover a portion of the property now in the possession of the Atlanta University. It was tried yesterday and decided in favor of the plaintiffs. L. E. Bleckley and Akers for plaintiff; Collier, Bryant & Collier as contra.

THE CRIMINAL DOCKET.

His Honor, Judge Hopkins, has announced his intention of taking up the Criminal Docket on the 11th day of May next.

Court adjourned to meet at eight and a half o'clock Monday morning.

The following jurors have been summoned to serve this week:

GRAND JURY.

V. Dunning,	Jesse C. Fincher,
John S Angling,	Andrew P. Thompson,
Joseph B. Tanner,	Adam S Pool,
Francis G. Law,	Charles J Kicklighter,
George E. Gibbons,	Wilson L. Bryan,
George McCalley,	William A. Bonear,
George Bashkroft,	Lewis M Baker,
J hn Ryan,	T. J Rollings,
Charles W. Winter,	Charles Beerman,
W. B Brightwell,	Levi P. Baker,
Henry T. West,	James M. Stephens,
Isaac S. Boyd,	W. G. Grambling,
Israel Putman.	

PETIT JURY.

J M Ellis,	W W Hulbert,
James D Reeves,	James C Beard,
Jacob Graff,	Joseph E Brown,
J M Rowell,	Wm C Smith,
J J Ford,	John C Hallman,
John Stanley,	John W Clayton,
Samuel H Ogletree,	James C Davis,
Thomas W Jones,	Wm Laird,
Harrison Cowsey,	B J Wilson,
E B Brumby,	B H Norris,
W F Akers,	Robert Dorme,
E G Moore,	J N Langston,
S D Abernathy,	A A Nolan,
George T Glezier,	W M Wilson,
Edward White,	James A McCool,
John D Meador,	Fielding T Powell,
David A McNabb,	Elias W Casey,
	Charles Heinz.

JOHN RYAN.

Dry Goods in Abundance—A Lively Business.

It is a pleasant sight to see the magnificent display of handsome goods made by John Ryan, on Whitehall street. It is also encouraging to witness the lively aspect of business that pervades the establishment at all hours of the day. A constant crowd of eager customers continually throng the store, and employee the bus services of the large corps of polite and gentlemanly clerks. It is enough to cure one of the blues to drop in and look on while the cheerful trade is going on. We spent a half hour in the establishment yesterday, and were pleasantly surprised with the splendor and extent of the stock, as well as at the amount of business done.

Mr. Ryan was kind enough to show us over the house and through his stock, and we found it to be complete in every respect. He is no especial stock, presenting a fancy surface of flitted and ruffled calicos, but it is genuine and solid—he having as many goods stored away in his basement store as half the merchants have on their shelves. His stock of staple goods is a full one—domestics, linens, jeans, and all standard dry goods. They are all stored away in the basement, and are kept for sale and not for show.

His stock of ladies' dress goods presents a charming variety of new and handsome spring styles. The most elegant silks, the richest satins, the handsomest styles of grenadine, organdies, muslins, lawns and brilliants, all snow the artistic taste of Mr. Ryan, who purchased them in person, at the great sale of Richard Isaln & Co., the most extensive importer in America. Next to these comes the fine display of embroideries, ribbons, flutings, inserings, hosiery, cuffs, collars, gloves, and a profuse and elegant variety of ladies' furnishing goods of all descriptions and elegant styles. Farther down the counter is the ladies' shoe department, where a superb stock of ladies' boots, shoes, slippers and sandals is presented, making a display equal in variety and style to that of any shoe house in the city.

The gentlemen's department is no less extensive and elegant in all its appointments. An elegant line of cloths, cassimeres, Italian cloths, *drap d'etes*, linens and cottonades present a choice to any gentleman in the land. His stock of gent's furnishing goods is complete and large, as is also his stock of hats, boots and shoes. In fact everything in the dry goods line, staple or fancy, for lady or gentleman, can be found by looking in his stock.

It is a pleasure to visit and inspect such a stock, and still more pleasant to meet and exchange friendly greetings with such a courteous gentleman.

The above we copy from the Commonwealth.

Books and Magazines.

Europe Viewed Through American Spectacles. By C. C. FULTON. 8 mo., paper, p. p. 312. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Atlanta: Phillips & Crew.

The valuable letters from the well known editor of the Baltimore American, while traveling in Europe, have been placed in the form of a book, and a very clever and entertaining book it is, too. The author went to Europe to inform himself as to the difference between life abroad and life at home, and he gives his readers the result of his observations in clear and pithy sentences. Mr. Fulton is right when he claims that those who intend to visit Europe will find his book of more value than most of the guide-books; and all can find in it instruction and entertainment.

Ten Minutes Talk on all Sorts of Subjects. By ELIHU BURRITT, with an autobiography of the author. 12 mo., cloth, pp. 360. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Atlanta: Phillips & Crew.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the "Learned Blacksmith" published a book in this country, and he issues the modest volume before us in the hope that he will thus be re-admitted into the goodly fellowship of American writers. In the first sixty-eight pages of the book the author tells the story of his own life, and the balance of the volume is occupied by a selection of short papers on a large variety of interesting topics. The book is full of sugg stions and careful thoughts. Mr. Burritt writes for earnest, thoughtful readers.

A Stout Heart, or the Student from the Sea. By ELIJAH KELLOGG, author of "Lyon Ban," "The Ark of Elm Island," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Atlanta: Phillips & Crew.

This book is intended for juvenile readers, and belongs in the popular "Whispering Pine Series." The troubles that attend an ungovernable temper are skillfully told, and the necessity of a conquest of self is inculcated at every turn of the interesting story. The hero weathers all the storms in the end, and becomes an honored and useful man.

The Galaxy for May is fresh and bright. One of its valued contributors, Carl Benson, has crossed the dark river, but others have risen to fill the gap. The number contains three short stories, and the continuation of Justin McCarthy's "Linley Rochford." Mr. Rhodes graphically describes our people as they appear and act in Paris; Mr. Peterson contributes a sketch of scenery and character in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and Emily S. Ford tells us about Havana life and scenery. The editorial department is ably conducted and embraces a wide variety of subjects. As one of the rest, the Alabama coal measures are discussed. This article closes with the prediction that the coal fields of Alabama will give her, at no distant day, a prominent place in iron and coal production.

Appleton's Journal always finds a welcome place on our table. It is always [illegible] and still more [illegible] Opera [illegible]

PALMETTO.

Prohibition Wins.

PALMETTO, GEORGIA, April 18, 1874.

Editors Constitution: The election in accordance with the act of the Legislature for the prohibition or no prohibition, came off to-day and resulted as follows:

For the bill,	191
Against the bill,	116
Majority for the bill,	75.

The canvass was warm on both sides. A great many blacks were among the foremost in the ranks for prohibition.

Col. George N. Lester, and Col. J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, have been several days in our midst, and through the instrumentality of their eloquence and the determined efforts of both white and black, in the language of one of the bar keepers, they were gentlemanly beaten.

The law takes effect the first day of May, on which day, we expect to have a grand time.

PROHIBITIONIST

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

Another Free Lecture.

The managers of the Mechanic's Institute have arranged for another interesting entertainment for their members and friends, in the way of a free lecture.

Mr. T. F. Wynn, Secretary, addressed a note to Col. B. F. Sawyer, editor of the Commonwealth, stating that by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of the Mechanic's Institute, he was invited to deliver a lecture before the Institute some time in the near future, and upon such subject as you may select. To which the following answer was received:

OFFICE COMMONWEALTH GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, April 16, 1874.

T. F. Wynn, Esq., Secretary Mechanics Institute:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 15th inst. writing me in behalf of the Board of Directors of the "Mechanics Institute" to deliver an address before the Institute, is received. In reply to your very flattering invitation, I have the honor to state that it will afford me great pleasure to comply with the wishes of your Board, and in accordance with your suggestion, I will appoint Monday evening, the 27th inst., at "Institute Hall," as the time and place for my address. My subject will be, "The Beautiful in Nature, Art and Mechanics."

With many thanks for the honor conferred, I am, respectfully yours, B. F. SAWYER.

Special Notices.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 A M by the pastor. Sunday school meeting at 3½ o'clock—address by Rev A P Graves. Preaching at night by Mr Graves. Baptism at close of morning service. Union prayermeeting each morning at 10 o'clock during the ensuing week. Preaching at 3 o'clock and at night every day.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services to-day at 10:30 A M. Sunday school 9:15 A. M. Sermon by Rev. A P. Graves. 8 P. M.—Sermon by the pastor, A. T. Spalding.

MEANING OF GEHENNA.—Rev. S. L. Roripaugh, Unitarian, will preach to-day in Odd Fellow's Hall, Marietta street, at 11 A M, and 7:30 P M. At night from the text: "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear Him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell." (Gehenna) No collections.

Y. M. C. A.—Prayer meeting at Young Men's Christian Association hall, No 51 Whitehall street, every Sabbath afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

JOB PRINTING.

Job Printing of every description, allkinds of Counting House and Business Office Work, Hand Bills, Posters and Books executed in the Finest Style, with Promptness and at the Lowest Prices.

Our friends and the General Public who are in want of Job Printing should bear The Constitution Job Office in mind.

Our Job Rooms are on the Second Floor of the Constitution Building.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

March 5-tf

JOHN KEELY'S store continues to be *the* place for attractions, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement. Another large stock of goods is being now opened from the recent auction sales of New York importers, and many novelties in the way of first-class goods at "auction prices" will be found there. His two floors are now literally groaning beneath the weight of goods, but he is having an addition made to his store room, which will give him about one hundred and fifty feet on one floor. This will be completed in a few days, and in the mean time he offers for the coming week unusually desirable and cheap goods.

Call and examine his immense stock and hear his prices, and call soon, as no doubt, bargains are to be had.

To Mrs. Jarley.

We are requested by many citizens to call upon Mrs. Jarley for a repetition of the delightful entertainment of Thursday night. This by those who were present. But THE CONSTITUTION is also requested by those who were kept away by the storm that they *demand* a repetition. Certainly the kind-hearted Mrs. Jarley cannot withstand such a compliment to her wax figures and—and—to herself.

LOUIS DESAULLES & Co. will have their second opening of Llama Lace Goods on the 21st, of the lastest styles and patterns.

WE call attention to the card of McNaught & Scrutchin, wholesale hardware merchants, in our business directory. They are "old and reliable" merchants, whose reputation is too firmly established to require any encomium.

HIRSCH.—This word means clothing, first class, No. 1. For further particulars read the notice elsewhere.

OUR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Read them all. They are numerous and interesting. Be sure to consult the columns of new advertisements.

FORGERY.—There is a case of forgery undergoing investigation by city officials. We therefore refrain from giving the facts at present.

GAY, McCLESKEY & Co.—These gentlemen offer a heavy stock of clothing and dress goods, bought within the last fifteen days. Give them a call.

CHURCH REAL ESTATE.—Messrs Wallace & Fowler will sell, on Tuesday evening, 21st inst., the desirable property on Walton street, just beyond the First Baptist Church, now occupied by Dr. Love. A vacant lot adjoining it will also be sold.

BRANCH OF THE LIVE STOVE HOUSE.—L. B Langford has opened a branch of his Live Stove House at No. 20 Marietta street, where will be kept a full stock of stoves, tin ware, wood ware, house-furnishing goods, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, baby carriages, etc. The main house will remain at No. 69 Whitehall street, sign of the "Big Dog."

AN Atlanta bachelor bought a baby carriage at Stewart & Wood's three weeks ago and presented it to a married friend. In less than two weeks the bachelor was happily married

Local and Business Notices.

Great Celebrity—Good News for Consumptives.

NEW ALBANY, IND., April 10, 1874.

Dr. J. S. Pemberton, Atlanta, Ga:

DEAR SIR—Your Globe Flower Syrup is gaining great celebrity in this section. I have sold about five dozen in the past week. I recommended it in two cases of consumption; one bedfast; had not been out of bed for months; had not laid on but one side for two years; hemorrhages almost every day; much emaciated. He has taken six bottles of Globe Flower Syrup within four weeks; his troubles are all gone, except his cough, which is rapidly improving; he will certainly get well. The other case is similar, but not so bad, with same results. I can send you many strong testimonials if you want them. Yours, etc.,

O. SACKETT,
Druggist and Chemist,
apr19-d1t New Albany, Indiana.

BALLARD'S RESTAURANT, now in charge of Mr. Hilburn, is prepared to give, on short notice, the very best Breakfast, Dinner and Supper to citizens of At

...STATE NEWS.

...ROME.

...Colonel R. J. Moss...der has been appointed ... Honor Judge Underwood, one of the ... ...ers of the county, in place ... Dr. Silver, resigned.——The Grangers ... Rome want a tax of $50 per head on ... They think it will help matters.——Judging from present prospects, the wheat crop in the Cherokee section will fall off about one-third from the promises of last fall and winter. The farmers generally say that up to the commencement of the rainy season they had fine prospects for a beautiful harvest.—The Oostanaula is so high that the Mary Carter cant pass under the railroad bridge, and is caged at Rome.—*Commercial*.

NORCROSS.

The Sunday school will give a concert in the Chapel-room of the academy on Thursday night the 23d inst.——Norcross wants a brogan factory.——Captain H. A. Gilbert, of Ohio, has bought the Norcross machine shop. He will at once begin the manufacture of agricultural instruments. Mr. Ford, of Atlanta, will probably take an interest with Colonel Gilbert, and remove his wagon and buggy manufactory from Atlanta to Norcross at an early day.—*Advance*.

SAVANNAH.

The Fair Grounds have been secured for the first Georgia Prize Drill on the 21st inst. The entire regiment will turn out on the occasion, and the drill commences at three o'clock P. M. A social entertainment that night closes the contest.——Two hundred and fifty-four liquor licenses have been paid for in Savannah for the present year.——Another drowned nigger gave the Coroner, Dr. Knorr, a job Thur day afternoon.——The vast cane swamps around Savannah are about to be utilized. A Mr. McGill is now preparing to ship the cane in large quantities to the North, where it will be converted into fishing rods and a fine quality of laths for fancy cornicing, and other ornamental work, which requires laths entirely free from shrinkage. The enterprise promises to pay handsomely.—(Advertiser and Republican.

ELBERTON.

Ann Hunt, the convicted negro murderess who escaped from the jail at Elberton on the 24th of March, has been caught. She was found by a party of gentlemen in the house of a negro named Sam Hunt, a relative of hers, who lives in Madison county, about a mile from the line of Clarke. Ann was found by her captors at eight o'clock last Sunday morning hiding in the smoke-house, and attired in a full suit of men's clothing. She made no resistance. She was returned at once to the jail at Elberton, and the parties received $100 offered for her capture. Ann is sentenced to be hung on the first day of May.——The small grain crop in Madison county is much more extensive than usual, and a much larger area of corn is being planted than last year. Wheat is said to be doing finely.——For the last week Elbert county has been almost deluged. All of the low lands are under water.—*Gazette*.

LAGRANGE.

The man with the lung tester was in LaGrange last week. Several citizens were blown up to the last stage of endurance, but there were fortunately no accidents.——The people have yet taken no action in regard to the municipal election which comes off on July 6th. No candidates are announced.——The LaGrange Light Guards picnic on the 7th of May to Flat Creek.—*Reporter*.

CARROLLTON.

A meeting of the members of the bar and a large portion of the citizens of Carroll county was held on the 11th instant to take into consideration the recommendation of the Grand Jury with reference to the organization of a County Court. After some discussion a resolution was adopted approving of the recommendation, and asking the Governor to appoint B. D. Thomasson, Esq., Judge.—*News*.

SANDERSVILLE.

One of the negro convicts under the charge of Mr. Biddle made his escape last Monday.— The young people are preparing for a big celebration on the first of May.—The caterpillar is appearing in large numbers in Washington county.—*Herald*.

DEATHS.

Mr. Henry W. Shugg, late of Rome, Ga., died in Brooklyn, New York, on the 30th, of congestion of the lungs.

Died at the residence of his father, W. A. Turner, near Villa Rica, Ga., on the morning of the 17th inst., of meningitis, William T. Turner, in the 15th year of his age.

Mr. Cyrus Bedgood, a worthy citizen of Washington county, died a few days since.

In Jefferson county, on Saturday last, Hon. George Stapleton.

In Morgan county, on the 13th inst., Eliza, daughter of Elijah Boswell, of consumption.

Reading Notices.

POND'S EXTRACT

CURES

Rheumatism, Scalds, Lameness,
Neuralgia, Burns, Soreness,
Sore Throat, Boils, Wounds,
Hoarseness, Ulcers, Bruises,
Headache, Piles, Sprains,
Toothache, Colic, Old Sores,
All Hemorrhages,
Diarrhœa
etc.

POND'S EXTRACT

mar —dcod-w m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.
oct8—d1y

STOP, READ, REFLECT AND ACT,
BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!'

"DR. S. B. COLLINS'"
PAINLESS
OPIUM
ANTIDOTE,

Is a perfect and painless cure for
THE HABITUAL USE OF OPIUM,
in any of its forms, whether as
MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, ELIXER, or GUM OPIUM.

It Positively Produces a Permanent Cure.

IT is strange yet true, that as a rule it is the brightest intellects, the best members of society, that become addicted to this diseased appetite. A habit which makes them slaves, beclouds their minds, ruins their dispositions, and gives them in their more natural moments a hatred of self as well as a feeling that everybody despises them—to such an extent that society has no charms. But thanks to the Giver of all good this, morbid, terrible habit, and degraded condition, as well as all of the direful and fearful sensations in any form is soon removed by this remarkable antidote, entirely so, and the weakened body and mind are invigorated, given renewed health until eyes and hope take the place of despondency and fear. Though you may not be afflicted with the habit of using MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, or other forms of OPIUM, some friend may be, and you know it not, therefore let me ask you, in the name of suffering humanity to post this on. By so doing you may rescue the mind of those who do good. Direct such, and correspondence strictly confidential. For further information, and in sending orders from any of the Southern States, address

B. E. WOOLLEY,
General Agent for the Southern States,
Post-office Box 1,
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

New Revised Edition.

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THE work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the great improvements which have taken place in every branch of science, literature and art, have influenced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

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The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass of its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by loftier experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure a high artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

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J. N. BRADSHAW, President.
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feb28—d1m

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PULLMAN PALACE CARS run daily between Atlanta and Lynchburg without change.
W. M. MACRAE, Superintendent.
B. W. WRENN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
mar26—d1w

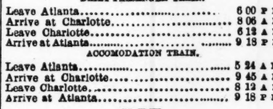
SCHEDULE.
Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway.
DAILY PASSENGER.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVAL.
Atlanta	P. M.	P. M.
	6:00	12:35
Charlotte	P. M.	P. M.
	6:45	8:05
North Carolina Railroad Junction	P. M.	P. M.
	8:39	8:15

Accommodation Passenger.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVAL.
Atlanta	A. M.	A. M.
	5:34	11:45
Charlotte	A. M.	A. M.
	8:13	7:37
North Carolina Railroad Junction	A. M.	A. M.
	7:13	7:45

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE



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A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-d1f

RAILROAD SCHEDULE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 30 A
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 38 P

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9 30 P M
Arrives at Chatanooga	4 30 A M
Leaves Chattanooga	8 45 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	12 30 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Arrives at Atlanta	1 10 P M

KINGSTON ACCOMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrive at Kingston	9 15 P M
Leaves Kingston	5 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	9 45 A M

Air-Line Railroad.
DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte	8 06 A M
Leave Charlotte	6 12 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	9 18 P M

ACCOMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5 34 A M
Arrive at Charlotte	9 45 A M
Leave Charlotte	8 12 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	9 18 P M

Georgia Railroad
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8 40 A M
Leaves Atlanta	6 30 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 P M
Arrives at Augusta	9 45 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 P M
Leaves Atlanta	6 00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 05 A M
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 A M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 P M
Leaves Stone Mountain	7 30 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	8 30 A M
Arrives Stone Mountain	6 15 P M

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	9 40 P M
Leaves West Point	1 40 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 43 P M
Arrives at West Point	2 07 A M

Macon and Western Railroad.
DAILY ACCOMODATION EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leaves Atlanta	7 00 A
Arrives at Macon	3 40 P M
Leaves Macon	9 10 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 48 P M

MAIL AND PASSENGER—DAILY

Leaves Atlanta	1 00 A M
Arrives at Macon	6 50 A M
Leaves Macon	7 50 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	1 40 A M

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Northern District of Georgia, in Bankruptcy, in the matter of George A. Crain, bankrupt—No. 181. All persons interested are hereby notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at his office in Newnan, on the 3d day of May, 1874, 10 A M, why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.
The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
apr14-daw3w A E BUCK, Clerk.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of James S. Price, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of James S. Price, of Coweta county, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said district.
A. E. CALHOUN, Assignee,
apr14—d1aw3w Newnan, Ga.

IN the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in the matter of George W. Snow, bankrupt—in Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of George W. Snow, of Carroll county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district.
A. E. CALHOUN, Assignee,
apr14—d1aw3w Newnan, Ga.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Jesse G. Smith, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Jesse G. Smith, of Coweta county, Georgia, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said district.
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Calhoun's Liver Pills.
I AM engaged in the Manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last thirty-five years, and has taken precedence over all other Family Preparations, by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supersede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 60 to 90, laboring under all the diseases incident to this climate. With but few exceptions, they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say, during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.
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feb4-d1f

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from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also interior decoration, such as
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dec1—d1f

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To those subscribers who obtain cards within the first *forty* days, we will present a fine, beautiful gold watch, price $100, to be awarded by lot on March 10th.
REMARKS.
Having recently distributed *several thousand dollars* in gold, a Piano, Sewing Machines, a thousand good books and other articles in compliance with the very letter of our promises, it is hardly necessary to assure the public that the above programme will be faithfully carried out. *This is our last Distribution.* By requests, we offer to the county sending us the largest number of subscribers for our Second Distribution, a magnificent Church or Parlor Organ.....$750 00
This will be sent to our agent or other appointed person in the premium county to be disposed of among the subscribers of that county as they see proper—the subscribers *participating in the second Distribution. Fulton county excepted.*
PREMIUMS for SUBSCRIBERS.
In order to carry out our original design to have all subscriptions in advance upon our books, and to grant the request of many unable to participate in the first Distribution, we now offer the following general and
Grand Distribution List:
One-fourth interest in CONSTITUTION Building, valued at.....$3,750 00

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1 splendid Sewing Machine	85 00
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2 Sewing Machines ($60 each)	120 00
1 Lamb's splendid Knitting Machine	75 00
1 Sewing Machine	50 00
1 Sewing Machine	40 00
50 other Presents (to be named hereafter)	

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Fulton county excepted—Also, our general traveling agents, Acton and Anderson. One daily counts five Weeklies.
COUNTY PREMIUM
These presents are to be awarded, 1st, just s they are, *without change in any respect*, so that some subscriber shall become possessor of one-fourth interest in the building, for which we guarantee at least $400 rent for the first year. 2d, the Distribution takes place under the public superintendence of *subscribers*. 3d, all daily subscribers paying *one year* in advance receive a card for each year so paid, provided there are no arrearages at the time of subscribing; if so, they must be paid. A club of five weeklies at $3 each gets a card. It will be remembered that a Madison county club of farmers carried home $1,250 in gold from our first Distribution. Make up clubs
SPECIAL PREMIUM
To those subscribers who obtain cards within the first *forty* days, we will present a fine, beautiful gold watch, price $100, to be awarded by lot on March 10th.
REMARKS.
Having recently distributed *several thousand dollars* in gold, a Piano, Sewing Machines, a thousand good books and other articles in compliance with the very letter of our promises, it is hardly necessary to assure the public that the above programme will be faithfully carried out. *This is our last Distribution.* By requests, we offer to the county sending us the largest number of subscribers for our Second Distribution, a magnificent Church or Parlor Organ.....$750 00
This will be sent to our agent or other appointed person in the premium county to be disposed of among the subscribers of that county as they see proper—the subscribers *participating in the second Distribution. Fulton county excepted.*
PREMIUMS for SUBSCRIBERS.
In order to carry out our original design to have all subscriptions in advance upon our books, and to grant the request of many unable to participate in the first Distribution, we now offer the following general and
Grand Distribution List:
One-fourth interest in CONSTITUTION Building, valued at.....$3,750 00

	CASH.
1 magnificent genuine Oil Painting, size 36x40, heavy gilt frame—(scene on the Etowah, near Colonel Mark A. Cooper's residence)	100 00
1 splendid Sewing Machine	85 00
1 fine Sewing Machine	75 00
2 Sewing Machines ($60 each)	120 00
1 Lamb's splendid Knitting Machine	75 00
1 Sewing Machine	50 00
1 Sewing Machine	40 00
50 other